

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SEASON TICKETS ON RAILROADS SUBJECT OF BILLS AT HEARING

Three Hundred Normal School Pupils Attend to Support Plan to Give Them Special Rate Terms

## ROOM OVERFLOWED

F. T. Fuller of Walpole and Representative Naphen of Natick Among Those Heard on Petitions

Many persons interested in the bills relating to season tickets on railroads were present at a hearing before the legislative committee on railroads at the State House today. Room 445 was crowded and many were turned away.

About 300 normal school pupils, chiefly from the normal art school and the Lowell and Salem normal schools, were present to support the bill that they be included among those to whom special student tickets at reduced prices are sold.

Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole, was heard on the petition of the Walpole Board of Trade that railroad corporations be required to sell 12-trip tickets outside the 15-mile zone. He said that the petitioners were given a hearing by the railroad commission last August but that there had been no decision as yet. In January of last year he said the New Haven railroad granted a petition of the board of trade for a stop at Norwood on certain trains but discontinued the Norwood Central stop. This, he said, has resulted in a refusal to accept the Norwood Central 12-trip tickets and a consequent increase in rate.

Representative W. J. Naphen of Natick appeared for his petition for a restoration of the three-month tickets. He said that the monthly 60-day tickets affected 400 commuters in Natick and to

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## MR. WEINGARTNER DIRECTS REHEARSAL OF "TRISTAN"

Felix Weingartner this afternoon met the orchestra of the Boston opera company and those members of the "Tristan and Isolde" cast who are in Boston and began rehearsing for the performance of the opera Friday night.

Mr. Weingartner and Miss Lucile Marcel, the soprano who is to assist in Boston opera performances during the next month, who were married Wednesday in New York, and came to Boston in the evening are at the Hotel Lenox. They will stay in Boston until Feb. 23. They sail for Europe Feb. 24 and go to Vienna.

Late in March Mr. Weingartner will appear as conductor in Paris, assisting at the dedication of the Champs Elysees theater, in which Gabriel Astruc, the musical manager, is to give the seasons of opera he has formerly given at the Chatelet theater. On this occasion Mr. Weingartner will conduct a revival of the Berlioz opera "Benvenuto Cellini," which has not been sung since 1838. He will produce at a later performance Weber's "Freischuetz" in the original form.

Mr. Weingartner is announced to conduct all the regular performances at the

## FINE IS PENALTY IN HATPIN BILL

After amending the hatpin bill so as to allow the point of the pin to protrude an inch instead of half an inch, as originally provided, beyond the crown of the hat, the measure was passed to a third reading in the House late Wednesday.

The provision for an imprisonment penalty for not placing a safety guard on the point if it protrudes more than the legal one inch was stricken from the bill, but the clause allowing a fine to the extent of \$100 was retained.

## BOSTON'S TAX WARRANT GIVEN AS \$24,706,690.69

Of This 14 Corporations and 12 Individuals Pay More Than One Eleventh—Boston & Albany Is First of Concerns—George R. White Highest Taxed Person

Out of a total tax warrant of \$24,706,690.69, representing a total valuation of \$1,481,819,920, 14 corporations and 12 individuals pay a trifle more than one-eleventh of the total amount derived from taxes levied in Boston on real estate and personal property, according to the tax assessor's report made today. In addition to these, trustees and others bring the total about one-sixth of the entire amount assessed. Of the total figures, the 14 corporations pay into the city treasury \$2,361,888.64; the 12 individuals referred to contribute as their share \$384,396.32.

The Boston & Albany Railroad Company pays the largest corporation tax, which amounts to \$322,453.60, this being on a total valuation of \$19,637,000 on real estate and \$37,000 on personal property.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which ranks as the second of the

big corporations, pays the largest personal tax—\$305,272.68, this being based on an assessment of \$13,250,000, levied chiefly on the machinery and the like used in the operation of its plant. The tax on its personal property is \$750,000 in excess of amount in 1911.

Of the individuals, the largest tax is paid by George R. White of 205 Commonwealth avenue. He pays to the city \$74,374 on a valuation of \$4,035,000 on real estate and \$500,000 on personal estate. The third largest individual taxpayer is Mrs. Isabel Anderson, wife of Larz Anderson, United States minister to Japan. Governor Foss this year rates as the fourth largest individual taxpayer, instead of third a year ago. He pays a tax of \$35,492.88, being the amount levied on \$1,564,200 on real estate and \$600,000 on personal property.

The name of Washington B. Thomas, who was on the list of largest taxpayers last year, dropped from the list of this year because of disposing of some of his property and transferring much of the rest into trusts.

## PEARSON LEADER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

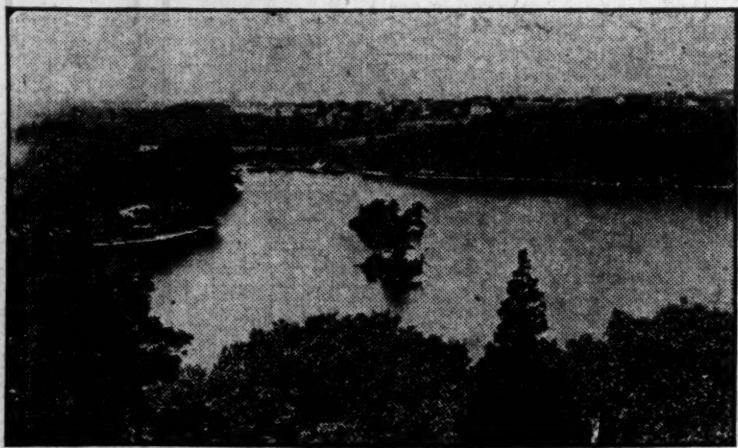
CONCORD, N. H. — The thirteenth joint legislative ballot for United States senator today proved the best for Edward N. Pearson, Republican. He led the field for the first time with 160 votes. Hollis, Democrat, had 155 and Bass, Progressive, 31. Fifteen votes were scattered among Democrats and Emery and Chalmers, both Republicans, each got one. With 30 pairs and one absentee, 182 votes were necessary to choice.

## PLEA MADE FOR THE PETERS BILL

WASHINGTON—"Make the capital a model in protecting American women," was the plea made today before the House labor committee by a score of supporters of the bill of Representative Peters of Massachusetts to protect women from working more than eight hours in the District of Columbia.

Boston opera house for the next 10 days. The repertory for his engagement so far as announced is as follows: Jan. 31, "Tristan and Isolde"; Feb. 1, matinee, "Trovatore"; Feb. 3, "Otello," Miss Marcel as Desdemona; Feb. 5, "Trovatore"; Feb. 7, production of "Don Giovanni"; Feb. 8, "Tristan and Isolde," Mme. Saltzman-Stevens in the role of Isolde.

## WATER BOARD PLANS TO PROTECT LAKE'S SHORES



View shows southern half of Crystal lake used for Wakefield's water supply

WAKEFIELD, Mass. — Proposals by the municipal water commissioners that the town take immediate steps to improve and protect the local water supply will be considered by the finance committee this week, at several special sessions, and will occupy the attention of the voters from now until the annual town meeting, March 10. They are considered to follow the town's recent vote to evade entry to the metropolitan system for at least another year.

Members of the water board, Charles A. Dean and Dr. James H. Kimball, assert that they purpose to show that the necessity of ever entering the metropolitan system can be eliminated.

The board first proposes that the town allow a preliminary appropriation of \$1000 for tests for an underground water supply. Engineers who have operated in several greater Boston cities declare that a pure supply of 1,000,000 gallons a day is obtainable here.

Looking toward the success of this plan, the water board then proposes that the town buy for \$600 the entire east and north shore of Crystal lake for its protection, spend another sum not yet fixed for cleaning up the shores and opening and cleaning the various tributary streams, the whole plan looking toward the making of the lake a suitable storage basin for the additional supply.

It is claimed that if the water is kept at a high level and the lake properly protected, filtration may never be required, as this is the principle of the unfiltered metropolitan system.

## PHONE SUPERVISION FOR GAS COMMISSION IS URGED AT HEARING

Three bills providing for transfer of supervision of telephone and telegraph companies from the state highway commission to the gas and electric light commission were the subject of a hearing before the committee on mercantile affairs today.

Representative Channing Cox of Boston, who is the petitioner for one of these measures, read a letter from Chairman Solier of the highway commission to Governor Foss, in which he sets forth the view that telephone supervision is unappropriately vested in the highway commission and that it rightly belongs to some other commission.

Others who spoke for the measure were Benjamin Lane, representing the United Improvement Association, who criticized the work of Prof. Dugal C. Jackson, the expert employed by the highway commission; James P. McKerson, representing the M. Hope Association; James M. Folan, representing the Greater Boston Telephone Association, and James M. Kees, representing the Citizens Association.

The opposition will be taken up at a continued hearing.

## COMMITTEE HOLDS BILL FOR PRIMARY ON JAN. 23 DEFEATED

Rep. Henry J. Mahoney, Senator Garst and John H. Cogswell Discuss Preferential Voting for Senator

## IS NOT EFFECTIVE

No proponents appeared for the petition and bill of Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, for an expression of preference by voters for candidates for United States senator at primaries to be held throughout the state on "Jan. 23, 1913," at the hearing today before the legislative committee on election laws, and Chairman Kennard declared it defeated.

Rep. Henry J. Mahoney of Cambridge, whose bill provided for senatorial preferential primaries to be held on the first Tuesday following the second Monday in February, though acknowledging the fact that a United States senator from Massachusetts has already been duly elected by this Legislature, was not willing to let the defeat of his petition pass without a word. He said that with the eight members of the Cambridge delegation he believed that there is a great deal in the principle of this bill and he hoped that there would be legislation along its lines. He believed the people did not want any complicated preference; they preferred, he thought, to express their choice for men rather than for measures.

Senator Garst of Worcester called attention to the fact that he was one of four candidates, and by the plurality rule the nominee received only about 10 per cent of the vote cast. Mr. Mahoney still believed that the old rule, that the largest vote wins, was the popular one.

Ex-Representative John H. Cogswell of Lynn said that other bills are coming later, and he preferred the Donahue bill, drawn up on the "Oregon plan," but he wanted a full preference, not a party preference. "Let the people come out and declare their choice, and let the man chosen by the full power of the Australian ballot be declared the nominee," he said.

The time having gone by when these measures as drafted could be of effect they were not considered as prospective acts but, together with other measures, as the basis of a general law for preferential senatorial voting.

## MILK IN FOOD VALUE WORTH 22 CENTS THE QUART SAYS EXPERT

Milk is worth 22 cents a quart in food value judged by the standards of other foods, according to Dr. Charles W. North, consulting expert in New York city, who attended a hearing on several milk bills at the State House today before the joint committee on agriculture and public health.

The hearings began last Tuesday, and today the opponents of the Ellis bill were heard. Before the hearing opened, Chairman Ward of the committee announced the presence of Dr. North, who said that he did not come to Boston for the purpose of taking part in any discussion but to hear what was being said on the milk question.

He said that New York has always looked to Boston and Massachusetts for ideas. It is recognized, he said, that Massachusetts leads the world in questions of this character and in anticipation of the conference on milk questions to be held soon in New York, he thought he might gain some points by coming to Boston while the matter was being discussed in our legislative hearings. He complimented Boston's inspection system, and said that in his opinion the milk supply in Boston is the best obtained by any city of its size.

Dr. George E. Bolling of Brockton, chairman of the legislative committee of the Milk Inspectors Association of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of a bill brought in by that association and opposed the Ellis bill.

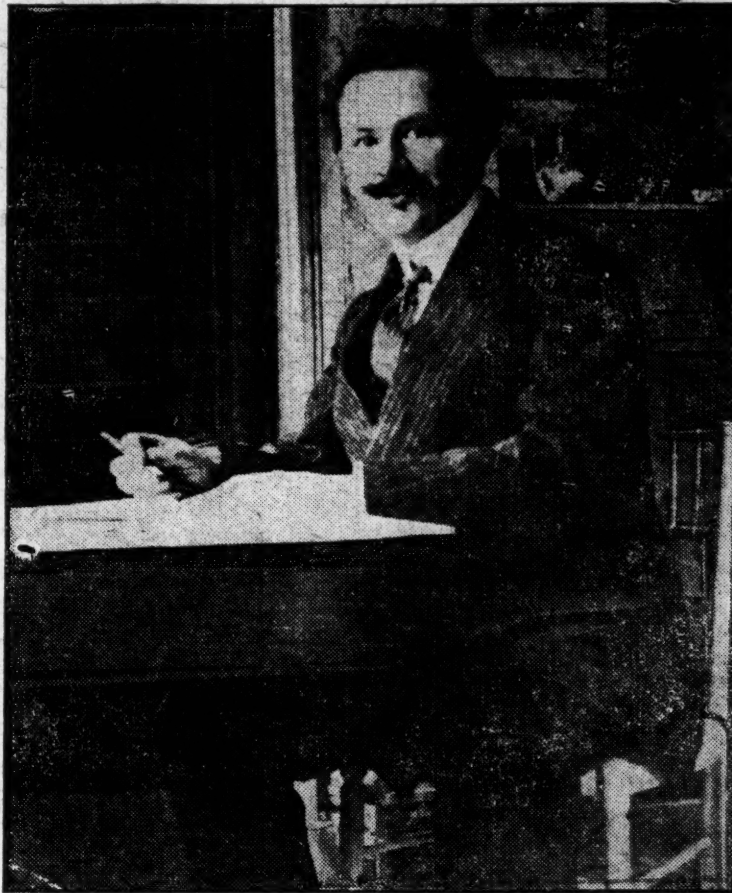
Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology said that while he did not especially oppose any bill, he thought the milk inspectors bill is a step in the right direction and was recorded in favor.

Gen. Charles H. Wood of Shrewsbury, appearing as the representative of the Massachusetts Cattle Owners Association of which he is president, attacked the Ellis bill as "an iniquitous piece of legislation and an object of political mummery."

## UNIFORM MARRIAGE LAW URGED

Hollis R. Bailey, a member of the board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, representing Massachusetts, was heard by the committee on judiciary at the State House this morning, on the bill to make uniform the law relating to marriage, in another state or county in evasion or violation of the laws of the state of domicile.

## EXPERT APPEALS FOR STUDY OF FOLK SONG



Jean Baptiste Beck, University of Illinois professor, who describes his study of ancient music

That he is in this country to establish a firm basis for study of folk songs was the announcement made today by Jean Baptiste Beck, associate professor of romance languages at the University of Illinois, in the course of a talk on his discovery of the key to the system of notation used by the troubadours. He is lecturing afternoons of this week at Harvard University on his research work in the field of music for the past eight years. His talks are delivered in French and German.

Professor Beck began by explaining that 10 years ago he started a study of ancient music. At that time he was organist of the St. Germain church in Paris. While there, he said, he restored ancient songs and arranged them for the present day and now they are known as "Les Chanteurs on Saint Germain." Finding that the new field he had entered upon would take up more time than he could get from his position he dropped the work of organist and pursued his investigations into the subject of European folk songs.

"My first work," said Professor Beck, "was to visit all the famous libraries in Europe and find old manuscripts and remnants of old music which I arranged according to the period to which they belonged. If the music was written in the fifteenth century I placed it in the group for that period; if in the fourteenth it was placed in the department assigned to that time. This work occupied several years but at the end of that time I had enough data to practise upon the

(Continued on page five, column five)

## NINE TECH STUDENTS TO VISIT SHIPYARDS ALONG EAST COAST

Nine of the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the department of naval architecture and marine engineering start tonight for a tour of several shipyards of the east coast of the country.

The trip is an annual one outlined by Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department, who has given the care of the outing to Asst. Prof. H. A. Everett, who will accompany the boys.

Members of the party are: J. P. Constable, H. Cady, A. H. Walbridge, A. L. Todd, H. K. Chow, M. C. Hou, C. S. Hain, Y. T. Sze and W. G. Loo, the last five being Chinese students.

The party leaves Boston this evening for New York, visiting the navy yard in that city tomorrow morning and going to Philadelphia in the afternoon where headquarters will be at the Hotel Walton. On Saturday the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company will be visited, where there is a strong group of graduates, and also the yard of William Cramp & Sons.

Sunday the party will arrive in Washington with headquarters at the Congress Hall hotel, stopping probably en route at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, it being proposed to spend the whole of Monday in the navy yards of Washington.

Returning on Tuesday to Baltimore the trip will be continued to Sparrow's point, where President F. W. Wood '77, of the Maryland Steel Company, will welcome the students of his own alma mater.

The route will then be to return to Baltimore, take the evening steamer down the bay, spend the next day at the naval industries at Newport News and return direct to Boston by sea, being due here on Feb. 7.

## STEAMER IS NEARLY 60 DAYS IN PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Two months, lacking seven days, consumed in a passage from Copenhagen to Boston, is the record of the Danish steamer Louisiana, which came up from quarantine today to her berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown. The craft has been at sea practically all this time.

The Louisiana left Copenhagen Dec. 7, calling at Christiania for cargo and at Portland, Eng., for coal, leaving that port Dec. 19. Adverse conditions were encountered all the way across, and on Jan. 10 a northwest hurricane stove in the wooden bulwark of the bridge on the vessel overboard. Capt. B. Orsted decided to put about and head for Fayal, Azores, for more fuel. Three days later he reached that port with only 70 tons of coal in the bunkers. He took on a supply of 500 tons and again headed for Boston.

There were at least 10 steamers in Fayal when the Louisiana reached there, according to Captain Orsted. Nearly all of them were damaged in addition to being short of coal. Many of them had not one lifeboat left and Captain Orsted said he had reason to feel grateful that his vessel was in such good shape.

On board the Louisiana was 2500 tons of cargo, mostly paper stock, hides and skins, all of which is for Boston. Two days ago the vessel passed a heavy timber about 30 feet long with iron bolts attached that resembled the keel of some sailing vessel. The wreckage was in lat. 38.48 north and long. 67.54 west, or about 100 miles east of Nantucket.

## REBELS REPORTED ON NEW ATTACK

WASHINGTON—Gen. Inez Salazar, formerly chief of staff of General Orozco, has been elected to lead a new revolution in northern Mexico and now is rushing his men toward Juarez with the idea of overwhelming the town before any federal reinforcements can reach there, according to war department despatches today.

## JUAREZ RESIDENTS LEAVING

EL PASO, Tex. — Anticipating an attack on Juarez today by rebels under Generals Salazar and Rojas, who during the night moved their forces from Guadalupe to the outskirts of the city, residents at daylight began an exodus to the American side.

## SUIT BEGUN TO KEEP GAS AT 85 CENTS IN HAVERHILL

Whether Haverhill citizens will be compelled to pay 85 or 80 cents for 1000 cubic feet of gas was the basis of a bill brought today in the United States equity court by the Haverhill Gas and Light Company against the electric light and gas commissioners of Massachusetts, Forrest E. Barker, Morris Schaft and Alonzo R. Weed and James M. Swift, attorney-general of the state.

The company asks for an injunction prohibiting the enforcement of the order

## ABOLITION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT URGED BY R. G. VALENTINE

Former Indian Affairs Chief Favors Establishment in Government of a Great Bureau of National Welfare

## SPEAKER IN BOSTON

Tells Missionary Society That Proposed Branch Should Deal With Social as Well as Economic Problems

Plans for the coordination of the social against the primarily economic ends of the government were advanced by Robert G. Valentine, former commissioner of the Indian bureau, speaking this afternoon at the mid-winter rally of the Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society held at the Warren Avenue Baptist church.

Mr. Valentine said his idea would be to abolish the department of the interior, which he characterized as dealing with a hodge-podge of unrelated activities, and put in its stead a department devoted to scientific social welfare.

This department would be a combination of the labor bureau, Indian bureau, children's bureau, industrial commission, etc., and would have at its head a man thoroughly experienced in a personal knowledge of the activities of the day as they relate themselves to constructive social service.

The department would not mean, therefore, an increase in the number of departments now existing nor an increase in the number of cabinet members. It would be a department of national welfare and would not in any way be involved in politics. Mr. Valentine said that he believed the establishment of such a department would lead to getting somewhere in Indian affairs, and that this is practically impossible under the present arrangement.

He said that Indian affairs are essentially a social service problem and should be dealt with from that standpoint, and that the increasing interest taken by the government during the past two years in activities of a social service nature, as shown by the establishment of the children's bureau, helped to show that the time was ripe for further interest along this line.

In short, Mr. Valentine stated, emphasis hereafter was to be placed on the social side, and not on the economic side, and that for the best results the social side must have a representative in the United States cabinet.

The activities now dealt with by the department of the interior, he said, could be taken over each by the existing department to which it is most nearly related—pensions could be dealt with by the war department, for instance—and this would make no complications anywhere, but clear the situation and make a place for the welfare department.

Other speakers were Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of the National Training School at Washington, who told of work among the negroes; the Rev. George A. Learn of Alaska, who described the work of the Baptist orphanage there, and the Rev. A. K. DeBlois, pastor of the First Baptist church, Boston, who led the inspirational service. Mrs. George W. Coleman, vice-president of the society, presided.

## COURT RULES BOSTON MUST PAY EXPENSE OF TUNNEL ELEVATORS

The cost of the construction of elevators in connection with the tunnel should not be borne by the Boston Elevated Railway Company but by the city of Boston, according to a decision of the full bench of the supreme court today in the suit of the city against the company to recover \$40,000 which was the expense paid by the Boston transit commission for installing and equipping elevators at the station corner of Atlantic avenue and State street. The elevators run from the tunnel to the Elevated structure.

If you haven't passed along your Monitor hitherto, you can begin today. Thus you will be aiding the cause of CLEAN JOURNALISM

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## MR. ASQUITH SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION TO RESIGN

He Asks if There Is Evidence That the Country Is Looking for Return of the Unionists to Power

### POLICY IS UNSHAKEN

LONDON—Mr. Asquith made a great speech last evening at Leven to his constituents. He declared that the Unionists had now withdrawn, at all events temporarily, one constructive plank in their policy. He asked whether there was any evidence that the country was looking for the return of the Unionists to power. The government, he said, had no intention of resigning, and had every intention of proceeding to carry out the policy they had undertaken.

As for the opposition, he would recommend them, in the phrase of Disraeli, to realize that their melodramatic malignity was being overdone.

### Lull in the Suffrage Campaign Believed to Be for the Present Only

There is a temporary lull in the suffrage campaign, but that it is only temporary everybody is assured. Just as Ireland was first to experience the revival of activity so Scotland has been last. When Mr. Asquith was leaving the meeting he addressed at Leven an attempt was made to reach his carriage. It was frustrated by the police, who were then attacked by suffragettes, who threw pepper in their faces. The attitude of the crowd was distinctly menacing and was more than anything else an indication of the violence of feeling aroused.

### Ulster's Opposition To Home Rule Told To Lords by Member

The continuation of the home rule debate in the House of Lords was remarkable chiefly for the speeches of Lord Londonderry and Lord Selborne.

Lord Londonderry, speaking as an Ulsterman, demanded a definite answer from the government as to what they were going to do with Ulster. Its prosperity, he said, was based on the union, and its Unionist inhabitants absolutely declined to have its prosperity placed at the discretion of men like Mr. Redmond. He knew his countrymen, and he told the government they were running a risk

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Thursday, Stearns hall, 8:30 p. m., violin recital, Miss Nina Fletcher.  
Friday, Jordan hall, 8:30 p. m., song recital, Miss Maggie Teyte.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Miss Clara Butt and Katherine Rundford.

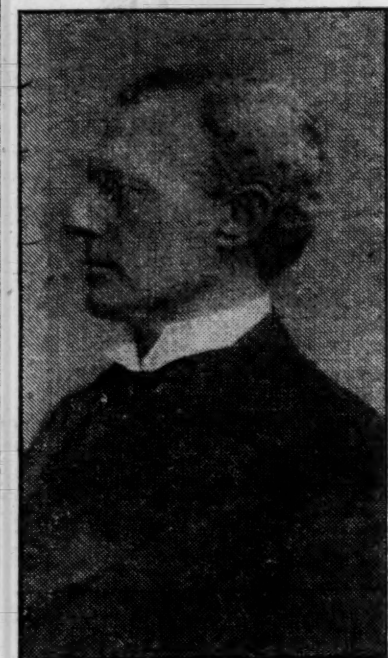
**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
Friday, 7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Trovatore"; 8 p. m., "The Barber of Seville."

**BOSTON**  
"The Garden of Allah."  
"Castle Square"—Believe Me, Xantippe."  
HOLLIS—Mrs. Fiske.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
PARK—"The Woman."  
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."  
SHUBERT—"Robert Maillart in repertoire."  
ST. JAMES—"The Three of Us."  
TREMONT—"Milestones."

**CHICAGO**  
COLONIAL—"Robin Hood."  
GRAND—Dorothy Farnham.  
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."  
JANALLO—"Girl at the Gate."  
MYCKEN—"Rebecca, Sunnyside Farm."  
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Morning."  
POWERS—John Mason.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
CASINO—"The Firefly."  
CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packety House."  
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ENTENNE—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"The Spy."  
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Shipper."  
HARRIS—"John E. Keller."  
HIMMELSTADT—"Under Many Flags."  
HUBSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."  
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."  
MANHATTAN—"The Whirl."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

## Household Franchise Is Looked on as Just Ground for Compromise



(Copyright by J. Russell & Sons)

W. H. DICKINSON  
Member of Parliament for North St. Pancras and suffrage worker

they did not even yet begin to comprehend.

The speech of Lord Selborne was devoted to a general criticism of the bill, but he wound up with a bitter declaration that the government policy had accentuated the differences between Unionist and Nationalist Ireland and had brought conflict between the forces of England and the Ulster Unionists within range of practical politics.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE HURT BY MILITANCY DECLARES ADVOCATE

LONDON—W. H. Dickinson, member of Parliament for North St. Pancras, who for so many years has been identified in Parliament with the question of woman suffrage, accorded an interview recently to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor at the House of Commons. The immediate object of the interview was to learn something further with regard to the amendment which Mr. Dickinson was to propose to the franchise bill, later withdrawn by the government. This amendment aimed at enfranchising some 6,500,000 women.

Mr. Dickinson lost no time in getting down to the subject in hand. In answer to a question, as to whether the "Grey" amendment, which was to be proposed by the foreign secretary and which had for its object to eliminate the word "male" from the first clause of the bill, and thus leave the way open for the introduction of definite woman suffrage clauses at a later stage, would really only have the effect of permitting woman suffrage to be conferred and not, as claimed by its opponents, of definitely conferring the vote, Mr. Dickinson replied that of course that was their view. For unless the word "male" was first eliminated it must eventually bar any amendment in favor of woman suffrage if the bill was not to be simply contradictory.

In regard to his own amendment, which would confer the vote upon women on the same terms as it is at present held by men, that is on the household basis, Mr. Dickinson supposed that it might very justly be described as a halfway-house between the very limited municipal franchise, which would be proposed if his amendment was rejected, and the adult franchise amendment, which would confer the vote upon women on the same terms as it would be open to men under the new act.

### Woman's Suffrage Praised

"I am not afraid of suffrage for women," said Mr. Dickinson, "in fact I, of course, regard it as the ideal and the inevitable; but I quite recognize that there are many people in favor of the principle of woman suffrage who would be afraid, and perhaps not unnaturally so, of suddenly conferring the vote on a section of the community which had hitherto not enjoyed it and whose enfranchisement on these terms would mean that they would out-vote the present controlling element by about a mil-

lion. I mean by that," he continued, "that on the basis of adult franchise all round there would be 10,000,000 men voters to 11,000,000 women voters."

"We therefore regard the household franchise as quite a just ground for compromise. It is the basis upon which nine tenths of the men of England have enjoyed the vote for many years, and today when the transition is being made in regard to men from a household basis to a manhood basis it is perhaps sufficient at this period that women should have the vote on the household basis and gradually work their way through to the position of adult suffrage, which is of course the necessary ultimate."

"It is, moreover," he continued, "a very fair representative basis. It will confer a share in the legislation of the country upon representatives of all classes of women in all professions and in almost every variety of circumstances, and it is at this period, perhaps, the most just solution of the problem."

"Of course for myself, personally, I would vote for adult suffrage. And I do not think that any suffragist in the House will vote against my amendment, but it is not, in a matter like this, active opposition we have to fear so much as simple abstention. Quite a number of suffragists who would not vote against any suffragist amendment would, nevertheless, abstain from supporting any but the most limited."

### Vote Called Inevitable

In answer to a question as to his views on the suffrage question generally, Mr. Dickinson said that he regarded it as inevitable, simply to put it on its highest basis, because it was just. Society had reached the position in its gradual evolution when it was no longer possible to refuse to women a participation in the national government, and it was no longer possible to refuse simply because it was coming to be seen that such a refusal had no basis in justice.

But there were, he added, other reasons which made imperative demands upon those who were not moved by the highest considerations. It was expedient to admit women to the vote because they were taking their place more and more definitely in all spheres of activity, in art and education, in industry, and so forth. Women were no longer locked up in a harem or a zenana; they were steadily taking up a position in human affairs whether men liked it or not, equally, on the same terms and with exactly the same effect as men were. And those who saw most clearly saw this, that opposition to this movement could never eventuate in a solution of the problem. They recognized more and more that there was a place for women, and a very definite place, in national councils, and that they needed their advice and their cooperation in this as in every other sphere of activity.

### Militancy Criticized

The next question put by the Monitor's representative was in regard to militancy and its effect generally on the movement. On this point Mr. Dickinson was quite definite.

"I do not deny," he said, "and I would not like it to go out as my opinion, that the militant section have done nothing for the movement but harm. Their earnestness cannot for a moment be doubted, but in my opinion the good that they have done and the advertisement which their tactics have undoubtedly given to the movement is far outweighed by the harm which has been effected by alienating those who, whilst sympathetic toward the movement, found in these tactics evidence of women's incapacity for reasoned and reasonable judgment."

It had simply resulted in irritating people and thus alienating a large amount of support, and whilst there was no doubt of it that woman suffrage, as a movement, had grown immeasurably during the past few years, yet he was sure that it would be more difficult today to obtain a really substantial majority in the House of Commons in favor of woman suffrage than it was in 1906. This was largely due to the militant tactics, which, as he had said, had not only irritated members but had been taken by them as proof of the fact that women had not yet sufficiently realized the meaning and intent of politics, to have the vote conferred upon them with any safety.

"I need not say," continued Mr. Dickinson, "that personally I regard this conclusion as entirely erroneous, but it is one to which many members of Parliament have jumped, and it is not easy to shake this settled conviction." Asked at that time, prior to the government decision as to the prospects of his amendment, or of the other amendments which were to be proposed, Mr. Dickinson said it was impossible even to make the most general forecast. The whole matter was entirely outside party and there was no means of really dis-

## BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE LOOKS TO PORTS ON AEGEAN



(Specially sketched for the Monitor)  
Entrance to Varna, Bulgaria's old port in the Black sea, as it appeared in the days of Turkish rule

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Not the least interesting of the many questions which will result from the forthcoming territorial settlement in the near east, will be the economic effect upon Bulgaria which may result from her gaining access to the Aegean.

At present her seaboard consists of some 200 miles of Black sea coast with the old ports of Varna and Bourgas. The possession of this was certainly better than no ports at all, but the advantage of having a window on the other side of the Dardanelles is clear. Bulgarian exports, which consist largely of

covering what the feelings of the House were.

### Amendments to Franchise Bill Recently Published

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association recently published the actual wording of the franchise bill known as the Dickinson and conciliation respectively. They were as follows:

Dickinson amendment—"For the purposes of this act a female person shall be qualified to be registered in a constituency as a parliamentary elector if she is over 25 years of age and is the inhabitant occupier of a dwelling house in that constituency and has resided therein for a period of at least six months last past, provided that, except as herein enacted, no woman shall be registered as joint occupiers in respect of the same dwelling."

Lyttelton amendment (conciliation)—"For the purposes of this act a person being a female shall be qualified to be registered in a constituency as a parliamentary elector if she is a local government elector for the purpose of all local government elections in that constituency."

"The Dickinson amendment," said the honorable secretary of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, "by conferring the parliamentary franchise on women householders and wives of householders would still retain the 'house' as the qualifying basis, and would counteract the irresponsible vote of the young men who will be added to the register under the bill. The conciliation amendment embodies the principle of the conciliation bill, namely, the enfranchisement of women householders."

## CESSION OF AEGEAN ISLANDS TO GREECE IS CALLED ESSENTIAL

(By correspondence to the Monitor)

LONDON—The position with regard to the peace conference may best be described as marking time. The peace delegates are still in London, but none of them know when they will meet again, or even if another meeting will take place. The demands of the allies have been rejected by Turkey, who has so far refused to consider the question of handing over Adrianople or the Aegean islands to the Balkan allies. At the moment of writing Europe is waiting for the delivery of a note to Constantinople by the great powers. Although nothing definite can be said on the subject, it is understood that the note will set forth in clear language the necessity of giving up Adrianople. Until the note has been delivered nothing more can be done. At the moment, therefore, the whole question centers round Adrianople and the Aegean islands.

The cession of the islands to Greece is of paramount importance to that country, as was explained by a member of the Greek delegation in London, during the course of a conversation with a rep-

resentative of The Christian Science Monitor. So determined are the Greek nation to retain the islands they have occupied and to acquire the others, he explained, that it would be impossible for any Greek statesman to give the order for the withdrawal of the troops, or to endorse for one instant the proposal that Greece should renounce her claim.

Islands Are Greek  
"If" our informant argued, "the powers urge the Turks to give up Adrianople, it seems scarcely logical to refuse the request of Greece that the Aegean islands should be included in Greek territory. In Adrianople, the population consists of Greeks and Turks, by far the greater number being Turks, whilst the Aegean islands are populated not only mainly by Greeks, but are Greek by tradition, in temperament and historically, added to which the population of the Aegean islands amounts to some 500,000, and no more than 30,000 of these, a mere fraction, are Muhammadans."

It is further argued that Greece is mistress of those seas, and would have occupied the islands taken by Italy were Italian troops not already in possession. Again, from the Greek point of view, Adrianople is merely invested, and has not yet fallen, while Greece is actually in possession of the islands of Chios and Mytilene, and it can scarcely be expected that she will withdraw from territory which she has occupied by force of arms.

The argument that the islands constitute a part of Turkey in Asia is incorrect, said the Monitor's informant continued, since the Aegean islands were known as the vilayet de l'archipel under Turkish administration.

Greece Offers Guarantees  
Turkey will at the conclusion of the war be an Asiatic power and Greece has already offered to give guarantees that so long as she is in possession of the islands off the coast of Asiatic Turkey they shall not constitute a danger or a difficulty to the Ottoman empire. As a matter of fact, he pointed out, Greece has no desire to make use of these islands for strategic purposes, but she has every wish to maintain satisfactory commercial relations with her neighbor Turkey.

With regard to the proposal which had been made, that these islands should be granted autonomous government, such an arrangement would, he declared, be utterly impossible. The islands are essentially Greek, and the inhabitants would resent such a form of government which could not be forced upon them. Also any efforts to hand them back to Turkey would, he added, produce an insurrection. No part of the Turkish empire which has ever been freed from Turkish government has ever again submitted to the rule. "The Monitor informant pointed out, also, that it would be impossible to separate the islands, that is to say, they must one and all be handed over to Greece. If not, he added with emphasis, there will be a fresh Cretan question raised in every one of the islands separated from the mother country."

Richest Ones Would Repay  
Continuing, he explained that there were many reasons why the possession of the Aegean islands by Greece was a necessity. Mytilene and Chios were the richest of them all, and Greece counted

## ALLIES BREAK OFF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BY NOTE TO TURKEY

Reply of Porte to Powers Is Believed to Yield in Part on Aegean Islands but to Retain Adrianople

### ENVOYS TO LEAVE

LONDON—The note announcing the rupture of the peace negotiations has been handed to the Turkish delegates by Monsieur Gruitch on behalf of Monsieur Novakovich. It consists of little more than the bare announcement of the failure of the parties to come to terms. A more or less similar notification has been handed to Sir Edward Grey.

According to present arrangements the delegates will leave London at the end of the week. Simultaneously with this move General Savoff has issued a bulletin to the army. The Turks, he declares, have made it clear that they are unwilling to cede an inch of the territory occupied. They wish with a stroke of the pen to regain what they have lost by the sword. The army, he says, will not let such a farce go unpunished, but will prepare for new victories which will teach Turkey and the world greater respect for Bulgarian arms.

The reply of Turkey to the powers has at last been drafted and will be presented almost immediately. The terms are unknown, but it is understood that whilst declining to entertain the surrender of Adrianople it makes concessions in the matter of the Aegean islands apart from those immediately contiguous to the Ottoman coast line.

The German ambassador in Constantinople, speaking at a dinner in honor of the Kaiser's birthday, declared that Turkey must realize that what she had lost in Rumelia was lost and take warning; but he went on to declare that when it came to Anatolia, the policy of Germany would be represented by the phrase noli me tangere.

(By correspondence to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The long delayed presentation to the Porte of the note drafted by the ambassadors in London has at length been collectively carried out by the ambassadors of the great powers in Constantinople. The note after drawing the attention of the imperial Ottoman government to the grave responsibility which it would assume if, by its resistance to the counsels of the great powers it should prevent the re-establishment of peace, goes on to state that if the Turkish government persists in its present attitude, it could not count on the success of the efforts of the powers to preserve it from the dangers against which they had already warned

upon these two for the repayment of the cost of maintaining the smaller islands, many of which were little better than mere rocks. If these two islands were not handed over to Greece, she would be in a position of possessing additional territory which she had gained through the war, but bringing in practically no revenue at all.

In reply to a further question as to whether possession by Greece of the Aegean islands situated so close to Turkey might be considered to constitute a danger to that country, it was replied that the argument can scarcely hold good, since the powers are of opinion that Adrianople should be handed over to Bulgaria and Adrianople is literally connected with Constantinople, whilst the islands referred to are separated from the mainland by the sea.



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it, and which they once more warn it to avoid.

In any case, the note goes on, the imperial Ottoman government will need, after the conclusion of peace, the moral and material support of the great European powers to repair the evils of war, to consolidate its position in Constantinople, and to develop the vast Asiatic territories, the prosperity of which will constitute its most effective resource. The Ottoman government could only count upon the help of the powers towards the accomplishment of this object provided it deferred to their counsels, and in these conditions, the note continues, the great European powers believe it incumbent upon them collectively to report to the imperial Ottoman government their advice to consent to the cession of the town of Adrianople to the Balkan states, and to leave to them the task of deciding upon the fate of the islands of the Aegean sea.

In return for these concessions the said powers will endeavor to assure the safeguarding of Mussulman interests in Adrianople, and the respecting of existing mosques, edifices, or other religious property in the town. They will also arrange that the settlement given by them to the question of the islands of the Archipelago will exclude all menace to the security of Turkey.

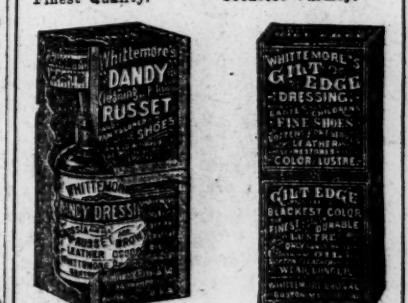
## DISCRIMINATION IN TIMBER ACT CHARGE AGAINST CANADA

WASHINGTON—As the result of complaints against the recent order of Quebec, Canada, purporting to remove all restrictions or export tax from the timber of certain crown lands of that province, President Taft personally will decide whether wood pulp and paper made from the timber affected will be entitled to free entry to the United States.

According to representations to this government, Quebec's action amounts to a discrimination against American holders of crown lands, and to grant the free entry privilege, it is declared, would simply defeat the real intent of the wood pulp and paper clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The state and treasury departments have investigated the situation, and will make a joint report to the President.

Until the question is settled by the President, Secretary MacVeagh has issued a temporary order for the collection of duty.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## WISCONSIN FIVE NOW WELL IN THE LEAD FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Western Conference Title Seems Already Assured to the Badgers for the Second Consecutive Season

### PLAY 12 GAMES

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	5	0	1.000
Chicago	2	1	.667
Northwestern	2	1	.667
Illinois	2	1	.667
Purdue	1	2	.333
Ohio State	1	2	.333
Minnesota	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	2	.000
Iowa	0	3	.000

Thursday—Indiana at Northwestern.  
Friday—Purdue at Chicago.  
Saturday—Purdue at Chicago, Indiana at Minnesota.

CHICAGO—With only 13 games played of the 54 on the western conference basketball schedule, Wisconsin already seems assured of the championship title for the second consecutive season. By defeating Chicago Saturday night the Badgers added one more to their unbroken list of victories, bringing the total to 21. Wisconsin has now met and conquered Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Purdue and Ohio state so far this season and bids fair to repeat last year's performance of completing the season without a defeat. There were 16 games last season but only 12 this year.

Wisconsin has yet to meet Northwestern, Iowa and Indiana. Northwestern is likely to give the Badgers a hard run for victory, but Iowa and Indiana have not yet shown up in a way that warrants classing them as dangerous. Return games with the leaders will give Wisconsin work to do; but anything but a Badger victory would be a reversal of form. Chicago and Northwestern appear to be the closest rivals.

Northwestern is decided favorite over Indiana when the hoosiers visit Patten gymnasium, Evanston, this week. Lamke, the purple captain at left forward, is conceded to be one of the leaders for at the position in the conference. In the hard game against Chicago he was the star of the floor, his work showing favorably compared even with that of Mullan and Norgren, the Maroon forwards. He is fast and elusive, follows the ball closely, is accurate in field-basket throwing and consistent at throwing free baskets from fouls.

Freeland is Indiana's individual star at forward. He showed up well against Ohio state last week, though the new recruits in the conference won the game, 34 to 22, chiefly through the stellar work of Cherry. Indiana lost the only other conference played this year, to Purdue, 34 to 19, last week.

The Hoosiers have more trouble in store for them when they journey to Minneapolis Saturday night to meet Minnesota. The Gophers pressed Wisconsin hard and almost took the game, partially, however, due to the overconfidence of the Badgers. Indiana is not in the Wisconsin class apparently, and is not counted upon to defeat Minnesota, especially as the game is on the latter's familiar floor.

The two games of perhaps the most interest this week are Friday and Saturday nights between Purdue and Chicago on the Maroon floor in Bartlett gymnasium. The contestants are old rivals in basketball and the best possible exhibitions by both teams are anticipated.

The only basis of comparison is the performances against Wisconsin. Comparative scores favor Purdue, the Boilermakers losing to Wisconsin, 15 to 21, while the Maroons took the small end of a 31 to 18 score against the Badgers. Details of the two games, however, show more effective resistance on the part of Chicago and witnesses of both games are of the opinion that the Maroon, stand favorite, especially as the games are on the home floor. On the other hand, Purdue's full strength was not represented in the Wisconsin game, and Chicago may have a harder proposition to deal with.

## EIGHT CONTESTS FOR MASS. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass.—Manager S. B. Freeborn of the Massachusetts Agricultural College football team announces a schedule of eight games for the coming season. This is one less than was on last year's list. The season opens on Sept. 27 with Dartmouth at Hanover, and closes on Nov. 15 with the annual game with Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Springfield. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27 Dartmouth at Hanover.  
Oct. 4 Holy Cross at Worcester.  
Oct. 11 Union at Schenectady, 18 Norwich University at Amherst, 25 Middlebury at Amherst.

Nov. 1 Tufts at Medford, 8 New Hampshire at Manchester, 15 International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield.

O'LOUGHLIN IS GIVEN SOUVENIR  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Francis O'Loughlin, the American league umpire, is the recipient of a souvenir of the last world's champion series between the Boston American and the New York Nationals. The souvenir is in the form of a diamond-studded gold lapel button, and was forwarded to him by the National baseball commission.

## Leader of His College. Basketball Five Who Has Resigned for Studies



CAPT. WILLIAM M. GIBSON '13  
Dartmouth varsity basketball team

## DARTMOUTH FIVE MUST FACE LOSS OF STAR GUARD

Hard Problem for Green Team to Overcome Lead Gained by Cornell in Intercollegiate Championship

HANOVER, N. H.—When the Dartmouth basketball team again begins regular practice after the partial rest of the two weeks of examinations it will have a problem ahead to overcome the lead now gained by Cornell in the intercollegiate championship. When the call was made in the fall, five regular varsity men, who won second place last season answered the call, and the outlook for the championship was bright; but there came the announcement that Captain Gibson would be unable to compete on account of work to be done in the Thayer school, and now the five faces another possible vacant place should Winthrop Snow '14, fullback on the football team, not return to college. Snow hopes to return next week, but is not sure.

Should Snow not return Coach Mullen will be forced to make the following probable changes. Louden will be at guard with Brownell, a substitute who has shown ability, while Margeson will be kept at center. Sisson, the star forward will share the basket throwing positions with Grant. All these men are juniors and have the advantage of three years' experience together. With the games which are to come on the home floor, Dartmouth should make up the low average given in the league by the defeats inflicted by Pennsylvania and Cornell.

## J. E. MEREDITH WINS SUBURBAN QUARTER

NEW YORK—James E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, world's record holder at the 800-meter and 880-yard runs, won the suburban quarter-mile, a fixed event of the Knights of St. Anthony, in Brooklyn Wednesday night. T. J. Halpin of the Boston A. A. was second, and Melvin W. Shepard of the Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, 50.3-4s. J. Rosenberger, I. A. A. C., who had two legs on the possession of it, finished fourth. Halpin led until the last 10 yards, when, in a driving finish, Meredith beat him by a yard.

Abel R. Kiviat of the I. A. A. C., won the three-quarter-mile event from Myles McHugh of New York by 20 yards in 3m. 83-5s., clipping a fifth of a second off the record made by himself last year.

## VETERANS OF FORTY-FIFTH MEET

The association of the forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment held a reunion last night in the dining room of the South station restaurant. Lieut. Alpheus H. Hardy presided. Owing to Col. Charles R. Codman's absence a photograph of the veterans taken last year on the fiftieth anniversary was sent to Colonel Codman's home today.

## GYM MEET AT HARVARD IN MARCH

Harvard University will probably hold an interscholastic gymnastic meet the first week in March. Manager Hobby has invited Middlesex, Andover, Exeter, Newton high, St. Mark's, Worcester Academy and Hotchkiss schools to compete. The meet will be held at the Hemenway gymnasium.

## YALE FRESHMEN CREW OUTLOOK PROMISES GOOD 1913 SHOWING

Squad of About Eighty Candidates Now Trying for Positions—Well Built but Lack in Experience

### ARE AFTER STROKES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—While there is still some time remaining before a very accurate forecast can be made regarding the prospects of turning out a championship freshman eight at Yale this summer, undergraduates are looking forward with much more confidence the winter than in some years past as the squad is heavier than usual, although green and inexperienced. With few exceptions the men have had little training before entering college and it is expected that their development will come slowly. Many of these men are coming up rapidly, however, and taking places in the first boats.

The fall rowing was not as successful as might have been hoped for, but it served to show the weaknesses which the coaches at the present time are trying to correct. The men are slow with their hands and bodies on the recovery and have a bad tendency to rush their slides. Much attention is being devoted to developing a long, steady drive in the water, with the full power of the legs and back throughout the whole stroke. One of the hardest problems is to find good strokes. It takes a man of some experience and idea of time for that position and so far the material has been scanty. The coxswains, always an uncertain quantity, will not report until the crews get out on the water. They did well last fall, however, and the experience gained then ought to be of great value to them.

The squad at present numbers about 80 men. Several candidates have been reported who could not come out in the fall and are doing well. Special stress is being placed upon the setting-up exercises in the gymnasium. After that the squad runs on the track and rows in the tank.

It is hoped that the crews can get out on the harbor by the first week in March. It seems probable under the existing weather conditions. By that time the men ought to have gained the necessary improvement so that no time need be lost in drilling them in the fundamentals and the coaches may pass on to the process of smoothing out the stroke.

The success of the season lies in the hands of the individuals who between now and next June will gain places in the shells. The crew has the advantage of weight but it is by work, and hard work alone, that it can make up for the lack of experience and send a winning crew to New London in the spring.

## ELECT OFFICERS OF B. Y. C. AT BIG ANNUAL MEETING

At one of the best attended annual meetings ever held at the Boston Yacht Club, the regular ticket was put through and the election of officers took place in the clubhouse Wednesday evening. There were only two contests; that for the chairmanship of the regatta committee between T. W. Powers and John B. Kileen, in which Powers was victorious by a scant margin of 15 votes, and for the chairmanship of the committee on members between Arthur Willis and Edward E. Fowler, in which contest Willis won.

The retiring commodore, Alfred Douglass, was given a silver set, consisting of bowl, tray and 12 cups. The tray was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Alfred Douglass, commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, 1909, '10, '11 and '12, in appreciation and esteem by his club friends." A resolution was then adopted expressing the club's good will toward the Inter-city Racing Association. The following officers were elected:

Commodore, Arthur W. Chesterton; vice-commodore, Roger Upton; four commodores, Dr. Samuel Crowell; secretary-treasurer, Walter Burgess; members of the executive committee for two years, Alfred Douglass, William L. Barnard, A. H. Van Pelt and Winfield M. Thompson; membership committee for two years, Walter Burgess, C. F. White, J. C. Bolan, C. A. Cooley; chairman of membership committee, Arthur Willis; committee for two years, F. P. Hucksins, W. H. Litchfield, H. Lundberg and C. A. Borden.

## BROOKE NAMED TO COACH PENN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—George H. Brooke, successful coach of the Swathmore football team, has accepted a three-year contract as head coach of the Pennsylvania football team.

According to football men, the selection of Brooke means a game with Harvard or Princeton. Brooke coached the Pennsylvania team in 1906 and played on the varsity in '03, '05 and '06. He was one of the greatest kickers Pennsylvania ever had.

Since Brooke has been directing the football teams at Swathmore, the Quaker college has been much in the limelight as one of the best teams in the country playing the game. With a small student body to pick from, the coach got together an eleven that could take the field against the best in the country and hold its own.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is possibly because the events are so remote that we generally begin discussing the best method of deciding the championship just when winter is close at hand, and our suburban courses are becoming unplayable, writes Mark Allerton, in the World of Golf.

When we are weather-bound round the clubhouse fire is the time when the most strenuous arguments arise as to whether match play or medal play is the best test. A break in the weather brings a break in the argument. Each dismisses the academic discussion from his mind. The man who strenuously supported the card-and-pencil game probably offers his friend a third in a match.

Golfers love to argue—when it is impossible to play—but they not infrequently throw their pet theories to the winds when the time for action arrives. As a provocative of inconsistency there is nothing like golf. A man may have the most convinced ideas on the subject of how the championship should be managed, and how the game should be governed, in his inactive moments, but once he comes to grips with an opponent, abstruse matters of this kind concern him not at all. It is the same when he plays. As he prepares to strike the ball, he tells himself to take the club back slowly, not to move his head, and all the rest of the rignarole that is supposed to make for a successful shot. But while he repeats these rules he knows that he is disregarding them one by one. The shot is good, bad, or indifferent, as the case may be. Although he seldom puts his theories into practice, nothing will ever induce him to abandon them.

Questioned on the subject of the best test of golf, most people answer off-hand that medal play is the most severe. This is because many of us are adversely affected by the knowledge that the quality of our play is being recorded in black and white by a possibly unsympathetic partner. There is no reason why this should be. In a match, a man may be 5 down at the turn, a sufficiently hopeless position, you would think, to cause him to lose courage. But it does not. He goes blithely to the tenth tee determined to do better, and to his credit be it said, he very often does improve. How very different is the state of mind of the player in a medal competition, who reaches the turn with a couple of 7's, say, on his card. He is depressed by these mystic, but preposterous figures. A hole in one under par brings him no relief. Nothing can shake off the feeling caused by "the two blenches on his card," as the picturesque writer would call them.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Tacoma is to have a new baseball park that will cost about \$50,000.

It is reported that St. Thomas, Ont., is after George Stone, the former St. Louis American league champion batsman.

The Boston American League management sent out price lists of the boxes for the season of 1913 to its regular customers today.

Olie Pickering, the former Cleveland American league player, is after a management in some minor league for this summer.

Arnold Hauser, shortstop for the St. Louis Nationals, has as yet refused to sign his 1913 contract because it does not call for enough money.

Arthur Wilson, substitute catcher to Myers on the New York Giants, has returned his contract for 1913 to the management with a demand for more money.

Report has it in Topeka, Kan., that John G. Kling, the manager of the Boston Nationals last year, is going to buy the local franchise in the Western league.

Captain Doyle of the Giants is setting a good example to the baseball veterans by announcing that he will start spring training when the recruits do instead of waiting until a later date.

If William Lange can teach the Chicago Americans how to run bases as well as he did himself in the early '90s Manager Callahan will certainly have a great squad of baserunners next summer.

Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals recently stated that he won two National league pennants by getting a flying start and that he is going to try to do the same thing this year.

Shortstop Bush of the Detroit Americans says he expects the Washington Americans to win the American league pennant this year. He figures the only weak positions on the team are in left field and second base.

Manager Nickerson of the Boston Nationals announced this afternoon that he had received the contract of Pitcher Ira B. Hogue. Hogue comes from the Anderson club of the Southern League. He is 24 years old, 5ft. 11in. tall and weighs 175 pounds. Last year he had a batting average of .196 and fielded .907. He throws right handed and bats left handed. His home is in Carthage, Ky.

## ST. LOUIS PLAYER BEATS WARREN

Maupome of St. Louis defeated Warren of Boston in the National Billiard League three-cushion match in this city Wednesday night, 50 to 47.

## TAKE STEPS TOWARD AN INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA IN 1915

Coach P. J. O'Dea of Leland Stanford, Jr., University Plans for International Meet on Oakland Estuary

### COLLEGES RESPOND

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Preliminary steps have been taken by P. J. O'Dea, the former University of Wisconsin star football player and oarsman who is now coaching the Leland Stanford, Jr., University oarsmen, toward organizing an international intercollegiate regatta to be rowed on the Oakland estuary in 1915. O'Dea has received unofficial assurance that Wisconsin will surely compete in such a regatta and it is also understood that Cornell would send a crew to the coast.

Coach O'Dea has big plans for the regatta and is of the opinion that either Oxford or Cambridge, or possibly both of them, might be induced to send crews over. It is also intended to issue an invitation to the Sydney University and Melbourne University of Australia to send crews. All the big European universities will be invited to compete and any American university will of course be eligible.

It is the intention of Coach O'Dea to ask the cooperation of all the Pacific coast universities in his scheme and a meeting will be arranged during the coming rowing season at which the situation will be discussed. In the meantime O'Dea will confer with both Stanford and California on the subject and if the proposed regatta meets with their approval he will start the preliminary arrangements immediately.

To promote a regatta of such magnitude takes considerable time, and O'Dea states that if the idea is not gone into at once it will be too late to do anything. He points out that while it would not take so long to work up if the American university eights alone were concerned, the international feature of the race will take every minute of the time left from now till 1915.

Unofficial communication from Wisconsin has been received by Coach O'Dea to the effect that if the regatta is held in July, 1915, the middle western college eight will take part. Though this is considerably out of season for the coast university crews, yet it is conceded to be the best time of the year for such a regatta wherein the universities alone are concerned.

The universities all over the country will be out of session at the time and the long trip across the continent and extensive period that will be necessary for the crews to be away from their various colleges will not in any way interfere with studies.

That the Oakland estuary is the only place to row the regatta will be conceded by every one. There is not a place on the bay where better conditions can be got for shell rowing than on the estuary. A full four-mile course can be used there, where hundreds of thousands of spectators can witness the races. The facilities for observation; trains is also unsurpassed, one road being able to trail the crews for nearly three miles, while the other has tracks along the water edge for more than two miles. These tracks would enable people on the trains to witness the miles of the finish.

## BOSTON SEVEN EASILY DEFEATS ST. JACQUES TEAM

Fast Team Work Gives Victory to Unicorn Men With Osgood the Individual Star of the Contest

In one of the best played games seen in the Boston Arena in some time, the Boston Athletic Association hockey seven defeated the St. Jacques team of Montreal, Wednesday evening, by a score of 11 to 1. A fine display of team work by the B. A. A. came in the first half and throughout the 25-minute period the Canadians were fairly bewildered in their efforts to stop the fast and effective dashes of the Unicorn forward line.

In the first half the B. A. A. men swarmed around the Montreal net and scored almost at will, the count for the half showing the B. A. A. ahead 7 to 1. Osgood was the B. A. A. star, scoring seven of the goals for his team. In all but a few instances, when he scored alone by long shooting or by carrying the rubber single handed, Clifford and Hicks led him the puck constantly.

Clifford and Hicks, in the center, played brilliant hockey, while Huntington was better than ever on the defense. John Heron, the former Yale captain, played point for the locals in the second half and showed some of his old-time form.

ST. JACQUES.  
Leslie (Clifford), r.w. .... L.W. Furlong  
Clifford (Duncan), c. .... Arnold  
Hicks, f. .... F. Furlong  
Osgood, l.w. .... F.W. Hughes  
Huntington, c.p. .... C.P. Eva  
H. Foster (Heron), p. .... P. Leduc  
Canterbury, f. .... F. Baker

Score—B. A. A. 11, St. Jacques 1. Goals made—By Osgood 7, Clifford, Leslie, Duncan, 2, Furlong. Referee—Townsend. Assistant referee—Lalonde. Goal umpires—Le Blanc and Carnochan. Times—Brown and Dunderand. Time—25m. halves.

## M'GILL SWIMMERS BEAT BROOKLINE IN FAST CONTEST

Champion George Hodgson's Brilliant Work Made Victory Easy for the Canadians—Relay Race Exciting

The remarkable form of George Hodgson of McGill University was the feature of the dual swimming meet between that college and the Brookline Swimming Club at Ocean Pier baths, Revere, Wednesday night, which the Canadians won, 30 to 22.

The great Canadian swimmer won the 50-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard events, and finished his evening's work by winning the relay race for his team, when it appeared that the visitors would be defeated.

It was a most successful meet, and the big crowd enjoyed every event. Hodgson's unassuming manner won him favor from the start. He was especially effective on the turn, and herein lies his success. The McGill man was so far ahead of the local men making the turns that he gained from three to five yards at every twist.

The relay race between Harvard and Brown resulted in an easy win for the Crimson, when Hull, second man for the Brunonians, lost his direction and many yards to his Harvard opponent.

McCormack, the former plunge champion, was forced to defeat by his teammate, Maurice Toppin.

Eliot Church of Brookline gave a fine exhibition of diving. This youngster was in superb form and the McGill men were unable to class with him.

James Greene and James B. Carter gave a life-saving exhibition that was entertaining. Greene also gave an exhibition of fancy swimming.

The summary is as follows:

50-yard dash—Won by Hodgson, McGill; second, Draper, McGill; third, Let Rich, B. S. C. Time—26.5-5s.

100-yard dash—Won by Hodgson; second, James, B. S. C.; third, McGill, McGill. Time—1m. flat.

220-yard swim—Won by Hodgson, McGill; second, O'Hearn, B. S. C.; third, McGill, McGill. Time—2m. 36.3-5s.

Plunge for distance—Won by Maurice Toppin, B. S. C. Distance 52ft. second, Al McCormack, B. S. C. distance 56ft.; third, Staver, McGill. Distance 45ft. 6in.

Fancy diving—Won by Eliot Church; second, Jorjannette, B. S. C.; third, Draper, McGill.

Interscholastic 40-yard dash—First heat: Won by C. S. Page, R. M. T. S.; second, Leo Handy, Brookline H. S. Time—25.5-5s.

100-yard dash—Second heat: Won by M. A. H. S.; second, W. Carolan, Brookline H. S. Time—21.2-5s. Final heat: Won by Dean, M. A. H. S.; second, Leo Handy, Brookline H. S.; third, Carl Page, R. M. T. S. Time—21.3-5s.

100-yard dash—Open handicap—First heat, won by Hitchcock, Harvard (scratch); time, 1m. 11.1-5s. Second heat, won by H. McKinnon, C. G. A. (11s.); time, 1m. 11.2-5s. Third heat, won by E. H. H. S. (11s.); time, 1m. 11.3-5s. Fourth heat, won by C. G. A. (9s.); time, 1m. 11.1-5s. Sixth heat, won by L. Church, B. S. C. (10s.); time, 1m. 11.3-5s. First semi-final, won by Hitchcock, Harvard (scratch); second, McCarthy, B. G. A. (9s.); time, 1m. 11.4-5s. Second semi-final, won by C. Page, R. M. T. S. (9s.); second, McKinnon, B. G. A. (11s.); time, 1m. 11.5-5s. Final, won by H. McKinnon, B. G. A. (11s.); second, C. S. Page, R. M. T. S. (9s.); third, W. McCarthy, B. G. A. (9s.); time, 1m. 12-5s.

Relay race between Harvard (Wentworth, McDonald, Starbuck, Hitchcock) and Brown University (Shearer, Hull, Harris, Smith) won by Harvard. Time 1m. 27.3-5s.

Relay race between B. S. C. (O'Hearn, Holm, James, Rich) and McGill (Church, McKay, Draper Hodgson) won by McGill University. Time 1m. 23.4-5s.

## HARVARD NINES TO HAVE A BUSY SEASON IN 1913

Varsity Will Compete in Twenty-Nine and Perhaps Thirty Contests—Freshmen to Play in Twelve

Followers of baseball at Harvard University are today looking forward to a busy season following the announcement and approval of the varsity and freshman schedules for the coming season Wednesday evening.

The varsity schedule is one of the longest ever planned for the Harvard team, providing for 29 games, with a possible 30, in case of a tie with Yale. Twenty-three games were played last year.

Games planned for this year which were not on last spring's schedule are with Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore Orioles, Annapolis and Andover.

Varsity Schedule  
April 8 Boston Americans at Boston, 12 Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, 14 Orioles at Baltimore, 16 Annapolis at Annapolis, 17 Georgetown at Washington, 18 Columbia at New York, 19 West Point at West Point, 22, Bowdoin, 24 Maine, 26 Colby, 28 Bates.

May 1 Vermont, 3 Amherst, 6 Lafayette, 8 Catholic University, 10 Holy Cross at Worcester, 14 Syracuse, 17 Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 21, Pilgrims, 24 Princeton at Princeton, 28 Dartmouth, 30, Brown at Providence, 31 Andover.

June Williams, 7 Brown, 11 Holy Cross, 14 Pennsylvania, 17 Yale at New Haven, 18 Yale, 21 Yale at New York (in case of tie).

Freshman Schedule  
April 23 Brookline H. S., 26 St. Marks at Southboro, 30 Waltham H. S.  
May 3 Rindge, 7 Milton at Milton, 10 Worcester Academy, 14 Groton at Groton, 17 St. George's at Newport, 21 Andover at Andover, 24 Exeter, 28 Morris Heights, 30 Yale 1913.

R. UPTON N. E. POOL CHAMPION  
Robert Upton of Salem won the first prize and the title of New England pool champion by defeating Arthur Woods of Pawtucket by the score of 125 balls to 79 in the final game of the tournament here Wednesday night. Mr. Woods won the second prize. Charles Blakey of Waltham won third prize.

ROSS SEEKS TAILOR  
YOUNG TRADE  
Frank J. Ross Co., 230 Devonshire St.

## CAPABLANCA STILL HAS CLEAN SLATE IN CHESS MASTERS' PLAY

Registers Eighth Consecutive Victory by Defeating A. Kupchik in Forty Moves—Jaffe Is Now Second

### MARSHALL IS THIRD

NEW YORK—Today is one of rest for all of the players in the annual American national chess masters' tournament here, with the exception of Zapolon and Tenenwuzel, who will play out their postponed game in order to bring the playing up to the ninth round, which is scheduled for tomorrow with the following pairings: Zapolon vs. Capablanca, Liebenstein vs. Rubinstein, Stapfer vs. Tenenwuzel, Jaffe vs. Morrison, Chajes vs. Janowski, Marshall vs. Whitaker, and Kline vs. Kupchik.

Jose R. Capablanca continued his winning streak in the eighth round Wednesday and placed his eighth successive victory to his credit. His opponent was A. Kupchik, who, after a fair resistance, succumbed in 40 moves. The opening was a double Ruy Lopez.

Charles Jaffe earned fresh laurels by administering defeat to David Janowski of Paris, the champion of France. The latter was fighting hard to dislodge Jaffe from second place, and perhaps took too many chances. Playing to win from the start, he gave up the gambit pawn, to which, however, Jaffe clung tenaciously to the end, when it told materially in his favor.

F. J. Marshall moved past Janowski into third place by defeating Kline, who had caused Capablanca so much trouble, in a fast game lasting 16 moves.

N. T. Whitaker scored under the time limit in 15 moves, his opponent being Chajes. Stapfer of Hoboken tied Janowski for fourth place by winning from Morrison of Toronto. Drawn games were registered between Tenenwuzel and Liebenstein and Rubinstein and Zapolon. The standing:

Players	W	L	Players	W	L
Capablanca	8	0	Tenenwuzel	4	2
Jaffe	7	1	Whitaker	3 1/2	4 1/2
Marshall	6	2	Morrison	2 1/2	5 1/2
Janowski	5	3	Kline	2	6
Stapfer	5	3	Rubinstein	1 1/2	6 1/2
Chajes	4	4	Zapolon	1	6 1/2</



## BAY STATE MINIMUM WAGE PLAN CALLED LACKING IN POWERS

NEW YORK—Edward F. McSweeney of Boston, member of the Massachusetts Industrial accident board, addressed the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation at Hotel Astor yesterday on "Practicability and Desirability of Minimum Wage Required by Law."

Discussing the minimum wage law, which goes into effect this year in Massachusetts, he said the act is a monument to the timidity of a Legislature which allowed itself, because of the Lawrence strike, to be forced into passing without debate a bill which provides not for a minimum wage board but for an arbitration board, lacking in power and authority.

After a discussion of the garment workers' strike, the conference elected Miss Maude Wetmore president of the women's department, Seth Low, president, and Samuel Compers, John Hays Hammond, Benjamin L. Wheeler, vice-presidents of the executive council; President Taft, Franklin MacVeagh, Elihu Root and Andrew Carnegie to represent the public on the executive committee; William D. Baldwin, William C. Brown, George B. Cortelyou and Samuel Mather of Cleveland to represent the employers; Samuel Compers, Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, James M. Lynch of Indianapolis, A. B. Garretson of Cedar Rapids, Ia., W. G. Lee of Cleveland, William D. Mahon of Detroit, W. S. Carter of Peoria, Ill., and others to represent the wageearners.

## RETAIL GROCERS PROTEST LAWS AT ANNUAL EVENT

That there are too many laws passed by the Legislature against the interests of grocers and provision dealers was expressed by several speakers at the annual dinner of the Boston Retail Grocers Association at Youngs hotel Wednesday.

Two bills now before the House regarding the sales of cheese and butter are strenuously objected to by the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, according to President Alfred P. Lee.

"If these bills are passed they will almost prohibit the sale of cheese and butter in this state," Mr. Lee declared. Mayor Fitzgerald prophesied earlier in the evening a wonderful stimulus to American commerce by the development of Boston as a port and the opening of the Panama canal.

William H. Bain spoke for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which, he said, owes its inception to the activities of manufacturers in the South and West.

Among the guests were Frank W. Mendum, president of the Massachusetts Grocers and Provision Dealers Association; A. W. Ames, president of the Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association; D. W. McGrover, president of the South Boston Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, and B. R. Dunbar, president of the Melrose Retail Grocers Association.

## GOV. FOSS ATTENDS ANNUAL EVENT OF BRITISH SOCIETY

Four mimic queens and their courts took part Wednesday evening in a pageant in costume at the Hotel Somerset. It was the fifth charity dance under the auspices of the British Charitable Society of Boston and its Women's Auxiliary, with the cooperation of a large number of organizations bearing British titles. Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald witnessed the pageant, which took place in the Louise Seize room, and later stood in the receiving line.

In the tableaux Queen Mary was represented by Miss Mary Nesbitt; escort, Sons of St. George; Queen Elizabeth by Miss Elizabeth Carroll, escort, Lexington Minute Men; Queen Anne by Miss Irene Clark, escort, National Lancers of Boston; Queen Victoria by Miss Gwendolyn Hamilton, escort, Highland Dress Association. The tableaux were followed by Scotch dances by young ladies. About 150 persons were in the costumes of different historical English periods.

George W. Bentley, president of the British Charitable Society, and honorary chairman of the committee in charge of the affair, pronounced it the most successful event in the history of the society and paid a high tribute to Miss Geraldine Talbot, under whose direction the pageant was arranged.

## MYSTIC VALLEY BOYS TO CONTEST

Under the auspices of the Mystic Valley Harvard Club a competitive prize contest in declamation, open to boys attending the high schools in the district, will be held in the hall of the Arlington high school at 8 o'clock p. m. on March 14.

Roswell B. Lawrence of Medford and Edward S. Page of Melrose are the committee in charge. Robert E. Luce of Somerville will preside, and the judges will be Harvard men, not residents of the Mystic valley, to be selected by Judge Arthur P. Stone, who is in charge of the work in argumentation at Harvard.

The contest will be limited to one boy from each school, to be selected by the principal and his name sent to the committee by March 7. Two prizes are offered of \$25 and \$10. The selection may be prose or poetry.

## MASONIC LODGE TO OBSERVE ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY



THOMAS F. RINGER  
Worshipful master, Golden Rule lodge, Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Mass. — About 300 Wakefield and out-of-town Masons and guests will attend tonight the celebration by Golden Rule lodge, A. F. and A. M., of its twenty-fifth anniversary. There will be a reception to William F. Deadman of Wakefield, the new deputy of the seventh district, and Edgar O. Dewey of Reading, grand marshal, followed by an address by Oliver A. Roberts of the grand lodge. William H. Tay, senior warden, is chairman of the general committee, and Arthur B. Weld of the reception committee. The worshipful master of the lodge is Thomas F. Ringer of Somerville, formerly of Wakefield.

## CURRENCY REPORT NOT TO BE MADE AT PRESENT SESSION

WASHINGTON — Unlike the Pujos "money trust" investigating committee, the Glass sub-committee of the House banking committee in its investigating of currency reform and the Aldrich plan will not report to Congress at this session. This was the opinion expressed today by Chairman Carter Glass.

"Unless President Wilson indicates that he desires that currency reform be taken up at the extraordinary session of Congress, I do not believe our committee will attempt to make any report," said Mr. Glass.

The Pujos committee is to present its money trust findings about Feb. 28. Its legislative tenure ends March 4. An effort is probable to continue that inquiry next spring.

The Glass committee, however, has two score more witnesses to hear. Its work, Mr. Glass believes, with that of the Pujos body. Therefore, it is considered inadvisable to attempt recommendation of currency reform unless the information should be needed at the extra session.

## TRAVELING MEN TO HOLD DINNER

The thirteenth annual dinner of the New England Commercial Travelers Relief Association will be held Saturday evening at Young's hotel. Among the invited guests are Governor Foss, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Melvin F. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Ryder and Eugene McGillicuddy. Maj. Robert Green of the Governor's staff will preside.

The officers of the association are John A. Kizgen, president; Thomas S. Gorton, vice-president; directors, Thomas F. Quinn, W. H. Chadwick, J. Sherman Whitaker, Pliny W. Royce, Thomas A. Corder, E. L. Oppenheimer, Charles M. Goudy, Robert E. Green and William J. Howe; secretary-treasurer, Albert W. Torrey.

## CHANGE IN RIVER BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON — The issue between state and federal control of water powers in navigable streams was forced upon the attention of the Senate Wednesday by an amendment introduced by Senator Jones of Washington to the so-called Connecticut river dam bill.

Senator Jones' amendment would transfer control of the water power to the state of Connecticut, and would give the state the right to regulate rates charged by the power company, to supervise the corporation and its stock issues and to levy an annual tax on the water power company. The bill will be called up tomorrow.

PROVING OF MAYOR ASKED  
PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Alleging that Mayor Edward Sullivan of Cranston, a Democrat, was elected by illegal votes, cast by 25 electors who have since been indicted, John W. Horton, the Republican candidate petitioned the supreme court Wednesday to have Mayor Sullivan ousted. Mayor Sullivan's majority was 11.

VERMONT BISHOP CONSECRATED  
BURLINGTON, Vt. — The Rev. William Farrar Weeks of Shelburne was consecrated as bishop-coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont in St. Paul's church Wednesday.

## NEW ECONOMIC WORK OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IS EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, in outlining recently to members of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia new economic work of the bureau said:

"The public land problem of today, whether viewed from the standpoint of a federal officer or from that of a private engineer, is one of administration and of legislation."

"Not only is the engineer interested in the right classification of land in order that he may not be an accessory or instrument of fraudulent practices, but he does not wish to be connected with an engineering project that involves large economic waste. His professional code opposes contributing his technical skill to a mining development or an irrigation scheme or a hydro-electric installation whose only possible purpose is the taking of a promoter's profits before that day of reckoning when the balance is struck between cost and value. Therefore, we are all alike interested in knowing the facts of land classification that will prevent the construction of reservoirs and canals for a Carey act project, for example, where the water supply is insufficient or the soil unsuited to irrigation. We will agree that power sites should be used as such and not as homesteads; that mineral lands should be acquired by mining men for mine development and not by non-resident capitalists for the timber value; that irrigable lands should be irrigated and not dry farmed; and that reservoir sites should be used to promote irrigation or power development and not as cattle ranches."

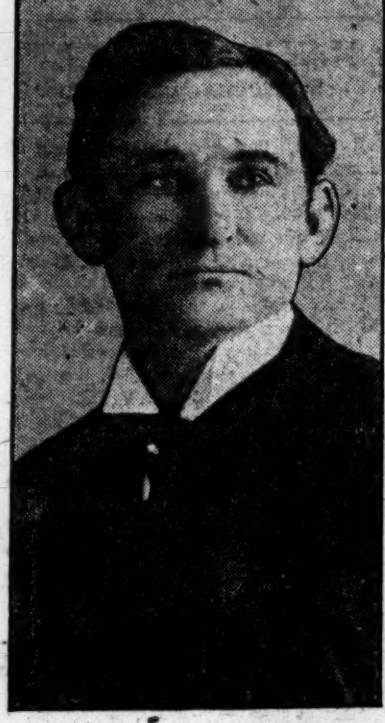
"If we agree upon highest and most beneficial use as the ideal sought by the engineer, land classification becomes the first duty in public land administration. In a large way your interests as engineers and as citizens are identical, and the administrative officer's duty to you in your professional capacity and to the people as a whole is the same, namely, to decide every question arising in the administration of the public lands with full regard for the physical conditions giving value to those lands and controlling their highest utilization."

"The mining engineer first of all encounters indefinite and inadequate mining laws, perplexing and unsatisfactory alike to himself and to the administrative officer. Here is the opportunity for cooperation in the crusade for legislation that will at least recognize the past one-third of a century's progress in mining engineering, geology, and metallurgy. Pending such legislation, which needs to be framed to meet modern conditions in the mineral industry, the chief executive, acting upon specific recommendations of the geological survey, is making withdrawals of public lands whose chief value is for oil or gas, phosphate, and potash. There is no business wisdom in continuing to allow oil lands to be located and explored under a law framed to meet the conditions of discovering placer gold. In the development of an oil field that law provides no protection of the purposeful prospector against unscrupulous claim jumpers, nor of the developer, well equipped with engineering experience and necessary capital, against the holdups of blackmailing paper locators. Again, viewed from the standpoint of the citizen generally, the federal landowner receives nothing from these rich lands, although commonly the operator pays tribute to a middleman, usually larger in amount and often with more exacting conditions than would be asked under a federal lease. Similarly in the case of the mineral fertilizers, it seems plausible that a lease law can be framed that will protect the consumer especially from the dangers of possible combination with foreign interests and at the same time permit very profitable mining."

The withdrawal of power sites by the federal government to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 acres has not been actuated by any desire to arrest the industrial development of the West, but these executive acts have the constructive purpose of insuring the highest use of these most valuable portions of the public domain. The conflict in the use of our public-land streams for municipal purposes, irrigation and power is fully recognized, and one of the survey engineers has recently published in a technical journal a discussion of these relative values. Not only the dominant temporary use of a particular stream but its highest ultimate utilization must be considered. The use for irrigation will be given the preference in one case, the power development in another, while in a third the stream may be harnessed so as to serve effectively both uses."

By the larger withdrawals of public lands are not in aid of future legislation but in connection with the administration of an existing statute, the coal-land law, which fortunately provides for disposition at prices expressive of value. Known coal lands are therefore withdrawn from entry only long enough for the geological survey to make the necessary field examination, and since 1907 coal lands have been sold at prices fixed by the geological survey primarily on the basis of the determined quantity and quality of the coal available for mining. The extent to which this business policy is being applied to this one branch of Uncle Sam's real estate business may be judged from the record of coal land valuation. Up to date, a total of nearly 17,500,000 acres have been appraised, with a value of nearly \$750,000,000. Yet the outstanding withdrawals of unclassified coal lands, not including lands in Alaska, comprise nearly 60,000,000 acres, of which approximately 75 per cent, or 50,000,000 acres, are believed to remain in

## Governor of Arkansas Who Succeeds to Seat of Late Jeff Davis in U. S. Senate



JOSEPH T. ROBINSON

## DEMOCRATS ADD TO SENATE MAJORITY

WASHINGTON — By the election Wednesday of Willard Saulsbury as United States senator from Delaware the Democratic seats in the next Senate advanced in record from 48, or exactly one half of the Senate, to 49, a majority of two.

Of the entire membership of 96 senators 63 will hold over beyond March 4. Of these 32 are Republicans and 31 Democrats. The terms of 32 senators expire in March and there is in addition one vacancy in Illinois. Thus far 17 Democratic senators have been elected and the election of Senator Bacon in Georgia is certain, making 18 Democrats to take the oath of office March 4.

The opposition forces, including both the Republicans and the Progressives, have elected 11 new senators. The Senate after March 4 will stand as follows if the deadlocks are not broken in Illinois, New Hampshire and West Virginia:

Democrats 49, Republicans and Progressives 43, vacancies 4.  
Formal joint ballots Wednesday completed elections for senators: In Kansas, William H. Thompson, Democrat; Wyoming, Francis E. Warren, Republican; Arizona, A. B. Fall, Republican.

LITTLE ROCK—Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, was elected United States senator Wednesday to succeed the late Jeff Davis by the Arkansas Legislature in joint session. Mr. Robinson's election is for the long term beginning March 3. He has served several terms in Congress, resigning his seat a few weeks ago to qualify for Governor.

DOVER, Del. — Willard Saulsbury, Democratic national committeeman from Delaware, was elected United States senator Wednesday, after a deadlock in the Legislature since Jan. 7. He succeeds Harry M. Richardson, Republican, whose term expires March 4.

CONCORD, N. H. — New Hampshire Democrats have called a caucus on the United States senatorship for next Tuesday morning, when, it is said, Henry F. Hollis may declare withdrawal in favor of some other Democrat. In Wednesday's ballot 10 Democrats voted for Robert P. Bass, Progressive, making his vote 31.

## COLORADO FAVORS DIRECT ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON—Full ratification by the Colorado assembly of the proposed federal amendment for direct election of United States senators, completed Wednesday by the lower House, makes seven states, so far recorded on the proposition, the other six being Minnesota, Massachusetts, New York, Arizona, Michigan and North Carolina.

Lower Houses of Iowa and West Virginia ratified Wednesday. At the previous legislative session the West Virginia House defeated the ratifying resolution, while the Senate, which is still to act on the measure this session, passed it.

## DEADLOCK IN ILLINOIS BROKEN

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — After four weeks deadlock on organization in the Illinois Legislature, Representative William McKinley of Chicago, Democrat, was elected speaker of the House Wednesday night on the seventy-sixth ballot.

McKinley was elected by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, nearly the entire delegation of 50 Republicans in the House going to him on the seventy-sixth ballot.

The breaking of the deadlock makes possible next Monday the inauguration of Governor-elect Dunne and newly elected Democratic state officers who have been waiting since Jan. 8.

public ownership.—From address of George Otis Smith, director United States geological survey, before Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

## PROGRESS LEAGUE IS TO CONSIDER REPORTS AND ELECT OFFICERS

Members of the Postal Progress League are holding their annual meeting today in the Tremont building, with Frederick C. Beach, president of the league and editor of the Scientific American, in the chair. Election of officers and reports will be taken up.

Re-election of James L. Cowles of New York, one of the founders of the movement, as secretary-treasurer is opposed by T. G. Fillette of New York, one of the vice-presidents and a candidate of the league for that office. Mr. Cowles asserts that this opposition arises in consequence of his "persistent advocacy of a freight, passenger and intelligence post."

In his annual report Mr. Cowles makes the following recommendations: "Our next work, it seems to me, should be to induce President Wilson to make the establishment of a genuine parcel post an essential part of the business of the coming session of Congress, and to secure if possible postal committees in both House and Senate friendly to our cause."

"The experience of the Bourne law will be of immeasurable service in our coming crusade. The public is coming rapidly to realize the folly of keeping up two sets of express agencies, the one made up of several different private corporations, having for their chief end the public exploitation, the other run by our servants at Washington in the public interest."

"An export parcel post, at 8 cents, a pound: An extended and cheap flat rate domestic parcel post, with free collection and delivery everywhere, using common stamps; the substitution of space for weight in determining railway mail pay; reasonable Sunday mail delivery, with ample provisions for extra clerk service; auto post coach services on rural routes, with vehicles going out in opposite directions, morning and afternoon, over the same course and providing for the transport both of produce and of persons; a postal currency, a postal savings bank check system, arrangements for voting by mail."

"Upon the postal service, more than upon anything else, does the general economic as well as the social and political development of the country depend."

## WEBB LODGE OF MASONS HOLDS INSTALLATION

Celebrating the beginning of a new official year, Joseph Webb lodge distributed gifts Wednesday evening in Masonic Temple, and at the same time afforded its women friends opportunity to witness the full form and ceremonies of an installation.

In conducting the installation in Corinthian hall, Past Master Wilson had the aid of George H. Gunther as marshal. The organization for 1913 is as follows: The master having a second term: Frederick A. Smith, W. M.; William A. Rodday, S. W.; William F. Pinkham, J. W.; Ahrend C. J. Pope, T. J. Charles C. Littlefield, S.; the Rev. Dr. Lewis V. Price, C.; Alvah W. Rydstrom, M.; Guy H. Holliday, S. D.; Elmer A. Graves, J. D.; George E. Hunt, S. S.; Daniel I. Pickett, J. S.; Warren S. Allen, I. S.; Charles S. Johnson, organist; Edward F. Jacobs, tyler.

A past master's jewel was bestowed upon Worshipful Master Smith by Past Grand Warden Osgood, acting for the lodge. The master presented to Secretary Littlefield a gold jewel emblematic of his rank and in token of his quarter-century's service in the office; to Chaplain Price a gold badge in memory of his 38 years' membership, during which he officiated for 14 masters; to Past Master Wilson an apron, the gift of those officers with whom he had been associated in his two years as master.

Acting Grand Master Abbott accepted from the master a large bouquet. There were also floral remembrances for the installing officer and his marshal, also Past Grand Warden Osgood.

## THREE FIREMEN PROMOTED AND 13 ADDED TO FORCE

Changes announced by Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner of Boston at headquarters Wednesday night include the promotion of three firemen to be lieutenants, the addition of 13 new men to the department and a like number of transfers. The three new lieutenants are George W. Darling of engine 3, Harrison Avenue; Thomas N. Andreoli of ladder 7, Meeting House hill, and Mark N. Sibley of engine 12, Dudley street, Roxbury.

The commissioner has transferred Lieut. Charles A. Donohoe of tower 2 on Bristol street to ladder 13 on Warren Avenue. Lieut. J. W. Mahoney of chemical 6 will succeed Lieutenant Donohoe at tower 2. Lieutenant Donohoe will still continue as drillmaster in the department.

## B. H. B. DRAPER MADE DIRECTOR

B. H. B. Draper, son of former Gov. Eben S. Draper, Wednesday entered actively into the management of the cotton mills of the Draper company, when he was chosen one of the directors of the concern at the annual meeting held at Portland, Me.

## SCHOOL PUPILS FORM SINGING ORGANIZATION



WILLIAM H. RODDEN  
Leader of high school boys glee club

READING, Mass. — The boys of the high school here have organized a glee club and are rehearsing regularly for a concert to be given later in the school year and to take part in various school affairs, including the commencement and Memorial day exercises. William H. Rodden has been elected leader of the club and the singers are: Second basses, Foster Howell, Arthur Reid, William Rodden, Harold Lougee; first basses, Nelson A. Remick, Frank Stevens, Eric Turner, Herbert Esterberg, Roger Eaton; second tenors, Thomas Burnes, Edward Quinlan, Harry Sawyer, Kenneth Dane; first tenors, Harry Herbolzheimer, Louis Whitchurch, Harry Waldron, Robert Buck.

## MR. HATFIELD POINTS OUT STAND OF REPUBLICANS

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, tells the position of the Republican party on several legislative propositions now engaging national and state law-making bodies, in a public letter sent to Matthew Hale, leader of the Progressive party of Massachusetts.

Relative to the referendum Mr. Hatfield says: "The attitude of the Republican party on the initiative and referendum is perfectly plain. The Republican Legislature of 1912 passed an amendment to the constitution providing the Legislature may submit by referendum, to the voters of the commonwealth, measures affecting the state at large just as at present any measure affecting a given locality may be submitted to the voters of that locality for acceptance or rejection."

The Republican party, he declares, is not opposed to woman suffrage.

## SHOE MEN OBJECT TO BILL

The committee on mercantile affairs heard objections to the Burdick bill to compel shoe manufacturers to stamp on each shoe the substitutes for leather contained in its manufacture at a hearing at the State House late Wednesday. J. A. O'Brien, representing the National Shoe Salesman's Association; T. J. Evans, secretary of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association; H. L. Tinkham of the Douglas Shoe Company, and several others, opposed the bill, declaring that no shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts could do business if such a law is enacted because makers elsewhere who use the same substitutes would not be obliged to conform to the same requirement.

## BOARD ASKED TO REPORT

ALBANY, N. Y. — The state Senate passed a resolution on Wednesday calling upon the public service commission to report within 20 days on complaints filed with the second division of the board in 1910 by Westchester county commuters protesting against increase in fares by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

## MR. MELLE INSPECTS LINE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. — President Mellen of the New Haven railroad passed through Brattleboro Wednesday afternoon after having inspected the new line of the Boston & Maine which is nearly completed between South Vernon and Brattleboro, via Hinsdale.

## W. H. NASH IS PRESIDENT

W. H. Nash was elected president of the Boston Leather Associates at the annual dinner last night at the Copley Plaza. Other officers elected: A. R. Moulton, vice-president; W. F. Fullins, treasurer; E. F. Marsh, secretary; H. H. Baldwin, B. C. Gould, H. F. Allen, George H. Lapham and Sig Rothchild, directors.

## INAUGURATION WORK BEGINS

WASHINGTON — Workmen began Wednesday the erection of a big stand in Lafayette park for the inauguration parade. The bill passed by Congress appropriating \$23,000 for additional police protection for the inauguration was signed Wednesday by President Taft.

## STUDENTS MANAGE SHOE STAND

PRINCETON, N. J. — Under supervision of the student bureau of self help, three Princeton undergraduates have opened a shoe shine stand on the campus. The actual shining is done by three hired men.

## UNITED FRUIT LINES CALLED MONOPOLY IN SHIP TRUST INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Further inquiry into the affairs of the fruit lines was anticipated when the House merchant marine committee met to continue its inquiry into the so-called shipping trust.

Asserting that because Kuhn, Loeb & Co. delayed making him a promised loan the United Fruit Company was able to buy a plantation on which he held an option, Joseph di Giorgio, president of the Atlantic Fruit Company, testifying before the committee Wednesday, asserted that to all intents and purposes the United is a monopoly and controls practically the entire fruit business of this country.

He charged that the United has done everything in its power to drive his own concern from the market.

The witness admitted that prior to 1910 the United owned a controlling interest in his company.

"In 1911, when my company was reorganized," he said, "we contracted for the refrigerator space on the Hamburg-American line to Central America, which the United, following a quarrel with the Hamburg-American, had surrendered."

The witness said that later he was offered \$150,000 to relinquish this contract, but refused the offer.

In regard to the delayed loan transaction, he said: "The United paid \$1,000,000 more for the plantation than I had offered. My option was on some 14,000 acres in Costa Rica, which represented 40 per cent of the fruit output of that island."

The witness declared he had obtained options on land in Colombia which the United also had purchased, paying a million dollars more than he had offered. He said that the United Fruit Company, the Hamburg-American line and the Royal Mail Steamship Company have a monopoly of the freight business to all Central American ports.

## SCOTS HISTORY SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Historical Society of North America, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last evening, the following were elected officers: Dr. A. Douglas Lithgow, president; Richard C. MacLaurin, LL. D. Sc. D., vice-president; James H. Stark, treasurer; J. C. Gordon, secretary; Rowland C. Whitfield, librarian; Robert D. Heath, librarian-custodian.

They, by virtue of their offices, Prof. W. A. Neilson, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. James Schouler, Boston; James Logan Worcester, Mass.; Dr. A. M. Stewart, New York; Prof. E. Charlton Black, Boston; Alexander McGregor, Boston; Robert Brown, Montreal, Que.; and Andrew Sutherland, Lawrence, Mass., constitute the council.

This society has as its vice-presidents men representing 38 of the states, several Canadian provinces and Newfoundland and in its membership are leaders in fields of activity in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

## GEORGE H. WARD POST G. A. R. TO OPEN QUARTERS

WORCESTER, Mass. — George H. Ward post, 10, G. A. R., will dedicate its new headquarters on Pearl street, near Main, tonight. Alfred A. Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; George H. Hosley, department commander, and Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R.; Mary E. Holbrook, department president of the W. R. C., and representatives of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans will be guests.

The building was formerly a private home and was bought some time ago by post 10 for a memorial building. A hall has been erected to seat 1500. The main building has been remodeled into several large rooms to be occupied by the G. A. R., the W. R. C., the Spanish War Veterans and the Worcester Continentals.

## WOLLASTON CHURCH PLANS

QUINCY, Mass. — Beginning Friday evening and continuing for three days the Wollaston Unitarian Society will have a celebration in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church organization. The celebration will begin with a banquet 6:30 Friday evening. Walter M. Hatch will be toastmaster and addresses will be made by the Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson of Kennebunkport, Me., a former pastor of the First Unitarian church, this city, who was instrumental in organizing the Wollaston society; Dr. George B. Rice of Brookline, the Rev. William S. Key of Waltham, N. C., the first pastor of the church; Walter E. Simmons and other first parishioners.

## STANDARD'S OBEDIENCE QUERIED

WASHINGTON—Whether there has been violation of the decree dissolving the Standard Oil Company in accordance with the mandate of the supreme court was considered on Wednesday at the department of justice by James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general, Charles F. Morrison, special assistant, and Oliver E. Pagan, an attorney of the department. No conclusion was declared.



## GOV. WILSON SAYS TOPICS FOR EXTRA SESSION UNDECIDED

TRENTON, N. J.—Nobody will know what subjects are to be taken up in the extra session of Congress until after President-elect Wilson gets to Washington, if the new executive holds to the plan announced today.

After saying he expected to hold a conference this afternoon with Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the sub-committee drafting the Democratic banking and currency bills, President-elect Wilson was asked if he had decided whether to recommend that such legislation be taken up in the extra session. He said:

"I have made up my mind not to announce any policy with regard to that until I get to Washington, because I am too far removed from the men with whom I shall have to confer."

He also said this applied to the whole extra session program.

For the first time in the history of the state, the Governor of the state sat Wednesday with the Legislature. Mr. Wilson watched the Legislature elect William Hughes to the United States Senate.

He extended his congratulations in person to Senator-elect Hughes and sent a congratulatory telegram to another friend, William Saulsbury, who was elected United States senator from Delaware Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson said he had accepted no invitations to speak between March 4 and the following autumn. He has had many offers of summer homes in other states. He said that the lease on the house in which he lived at Princeton would expire soon and that he would give it up, but that he would retain legal residence in New Jersey.

## NORTH CAMBRIDGE MEN ASK FOR MORE LIGHT ON STREETS

Proposals that additional street lights be installed on Massachusetts avenue in the North Cambridge shopping district were discussed this morning by Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, Timothy C. O'Hearn, city electrician, and a committee of the Business Men's Association of North Cambridge, at the office of the mayor. The business men declare that the present system of arc lighting is inadequate for the district.

## WOMAN TO ARGUE SUFFRAGE PLANS

WASHINGTON—Argument for the proposed constitutional amendment granting women right to vote will follow a suffrage advance on the national Capitol tomorrow.

The arguments before a congressional committee will be advanced by the Federal Women's Equality Association led by the Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin. Other speakers will be Miss Lucy Anthony, Mrs. Clara Bedwick Corby, and Mrs. Bela Lockwood.

## CITY'S COUNSEL ASKS LEAVE TO GET INTEREST

A bill to allow interest charges on water bills was advocated by City Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbet of Boston before the committee on municipal finance at the State House today. "The law of a few years ago that compelled the city to gradually install water meters," he said, "has changed the whole system of collecting these charges. Under the old or flat rate system the consumer paid his water bill in advance, while now he does not pay until after the water is metered."

"It would like to be able to collect interest at 6 per cent on these delinquent bills and believing that as it had before been allowed the use of the money that the consumers had paid in advance it should be given some relief of this kind." Referring to the installing of meters he said that it had proved a good thing, it had already reduced the consumption 13,000,000 gallons a day, and if it had not been put in force it would have been necessary for the district to have taken another source of supply and have gone into debt several more millions of dollars.

A bill to provide that building contracts made by public boards shall be split up so as to allow the plumbing, heating and ventilating work to be bid for separately brought a large number before the committee.

## HISTORIC SCHOOL HOUSE RAZED

KING GEORGE, Va.—Razing of the building on the public road, near Ballins fork, used as a school many years ago by Bishop John Payne, of the Episcopal church, removes a landmark.

For many years Bishop Payne was a missionary to Africa and when he came back to this country lived at "Cavalla," in the upper part of Westmoreland, where he devoted himself to educating the people around him.

**WESTERN WITNESS TESTIFIES**  
Horace G. Whitmore of Minnesota testified before Gilbert A. A. Peve, sitting as master in the Russell will case in East Cambridge today. It was alleged that he was one of the beneficiaries under the will of "Dakota Dan" made in Minnesota.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### MR. SLEZAK IN "OTELLO"

With Arnaldo Conti appearing as conductor for the first time this season, and with Leo Slezak, at a half day's notice, replacing Mr. Zenatello in the title role, Verdi's "Otello" was presented at the Boston opera house Wednesday evening before an enthusiastic house. The cast was as follows:

Otello.....Leo Slezak  
Desdemona.....Antonio Scotti  
Cassio.....Rafaelo Dix  
Roderigo.....Luigi Cilla  
Lodovico.....Michele Samperi  
Montano.....Attilio Pulcini  
Herald.....Bernard Olshansky  
Desdemona.....Frances Alda  
Emilia.....Maria Claessens

Musical director, Arnaldo Conti. A significant point in the applause of the evening was a cordial welcome to Mr. Conti on his return to the conductor's desk after being away the first half-season, devoting his time to the opera classes of the New England conservatory. Mr. Conti took the Verdi score in hand with all his former authority and gave, as always, a vigorous, yet safe reading of the music. Players and singers followed his sturdy beat and interpreted the brilliant opera to the great satisfaction of the audience.

Honors in singing and acting were carried off by all three of the distinguished visitors from the Metropolitan opera of New York, Mr. Slezak, Mr. Scotti and Mme. Alda. Great praise belongs to the stalwart tenor and to the baritone of long experience for their development of the Shakespearean plot of the Moor, which lives in the consciousness of the English-speaking world as thriving as any mythological fable ever lived in the consciousness of the ancient Greek world. Great praise belongs to Mme. Alda for her appreciation of the more purely operatic and modern Italian meanings of the piece. No little praise, too, should go to the artists in the minor characters for pictorially and vocally assisting in making the story complete.

Without doubt the opera "Otello" is at a disadvantage with almost all other operas because of its lack of romance. It is practically wanting in a heroine, and according to the usual meaning of the term, in a hero too. The original play spreads an influence over an audience akin to the romantic. In Shakespeare Otello and Desdemona are lovers who could come to an understanding at any time during the progress of the drama by the slightest inclination of events in their favor. The listener at the play believes that reconciliation is at hand for them at almost any moment. But in the operatic version of the story there is no such effect of suspense. The tenor and soprano scene at the close of the first act of the opera does not establish the illusion of a love romance be-

tween the Moor and his wife. For the best purpose of lyric drama such a scene should not come in the way of exposition anyway. It always belongs properly at the climax. Musical associations and conventions demand this. Consequently the leading masculine figure in the work of Boito and Verdi is not shown plausibly in conflict with anything. Otello by the representations of Slezak is constantly brought to a point where he must make a decision based on mere logic.

Librettist and composer failed to subordinate the handkerchief motive to its proper place. The handkerchief scene makes an effective quartet, considered by itself, but it comes at a point in the music drama that accents its meaning overmuch. Its emotional value is emphasized uncomfortably. The listener objects to having the high tide of feeling occur at such a moment.

"Otello" is interesting not so much for its whole effect as for its details. Though its music is built outwardly on the continuous plan instituted by Wagner, it goes off in actual performance as so many arias, duets and concerted passages. Each one of these is musically a masterpiece and is dramatically complete and convincing. The most effective of the scenes always are the episode of Iago urging on the officers in Otello's army to quarrel; the proclamation by Iago of his "creed"; the handkerchief quartet; the second duet of Otello and Iago, when Iago succeeds in making the Moor believe that Cassio and Desdemona are plotting against him, and finally the scene of Desdemona in the chamber. An episode of much musical pomp and of conventional operatic interest is the scene in the great hall of the castle, which culminates in Otello making his pronouncement before the whole court against his wife.

Mr. Slezak acted the role of the Moor with entire freedom and with mastery technique. He sang it in his best manner, delivering the tenor line of Verdi in all its nobility. Mr. Scotti was admirable in the scene of inciting the officers to their quarrel; he was admirable, too, in the second duet, when he used his low tones in pouring into Otello's ear the Cassio story. Mme. Alda interpreted all her music in excellent vocal style, especially making the final music of the chamber scene have all its beauty of appeal.

### NOTES

Miss Maggie Teyte, the Chicago opera soprano, who recently won success as soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra, appears in song recital Friday afternoon in Jordan hall, interpreting works of Debussy, Mozart, Parelli, Schindler, Giordani, Loeffler, Hue, Paladilhe, Hahn, Borowski.

## REPLIES MADE TO HARTMAN CHARGES

Replies have been made by Mayor Fitzgerald, the board of health and Building Commissioner Everett to the charges of inactivity and inefficiency in the enforcement of the housing laws by the health department and the building department made by Secretary Hartman of the Massachusetts Civic league before the Woman's Municipal League.

"Politics," the mayor characterized the statement; "misstatement of facts," said the health board; and "absurd and based upon a meagre sprinkling of facts" is the way that Building Commissioner Everett treats the charges.

Mayor Fitzgerald said: "Mr. Hartman is one of a number of gentlemen in Boston engaged at a good salary in a quasi-public position, whose whole energy seems to be directed in an attempt to discredit my administration."

## SOCIALISTS DEFEND USE OF RED FLAG

Boston socialists protested at a hearing before the legislative committee on legal affairs last evening against the passage of bills framed to prohibit the use of a red flag in parades or at any assembly, saying that the red flag is the symbol of brotherhood which inspires their members all over the world, and denying that it was used to incite violence. Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley said that socialists were being confused with anarchists and that the red flag was "the symbol of the greatest cause in the world."

## NAVY EMPLOYEES ORDERS RECEIVED

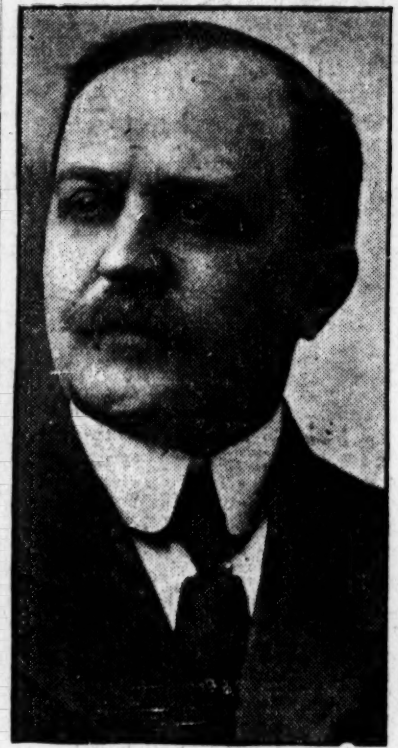
Edward G. Stebbins, secretary of the civil service district of New England, received instructions Wednesday relative to the appointment of civilian employees at navy yards and stations.

The old practice of appointing men according to priority of application will cease after June 30, when the new order goes into effect. No change will be made concerning clerks, stenographers, typewriters, watchmen, messengers and messenger boys, who are under civil service, and the examinations will not include educational tests.

**LIBRARIAN TO TALK ON WHALING**  
"Whaling Ventures and Adventures" is the subject of the free illustrated lecture to be given at 8 o'clock tonight by George H. Tripp, librarian of the public library of the Boston public library.

**PYTHIANS PURCHASE HALL**  
KENTWOOD, La.—A deal has just been closed whereby the Knights of Pythias become the owners of the building known as Gray's hall. The upper portion will be used for a lodge room.

## TRADE BOARD HEAD RECIPIENT OF SILVER LOVING CUP



RALPH S. BAUER

LYNN, Mass.—Election of officers of the Lynn Board of Trade, which held its twenty-second annual meeting in the Oxford Club house Wednesday evening, was postponed until the pending reorganization into a chamber of commerce shall have been effected.

Ralph S. Bauer, who has been its president for five years and who now declines to serve again in that capacity, was presented by the members with a loving cup. The presentation was made by Maurice V. Bresnahan, a retired shoe machinery manufacturer.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the advantages which would accrue to the board upon formation into a chamber of commerce. He said that its scope of action would be largely increased.

There was some discussion of extending Eastern avenue to Lakeside and of continuing Washington street over Pine hill. The reports of the treasurer, H. A. Sawyer, and of the secretary, G. B. Grant, were read.

## SIX-YEAR TERM PLAN OF MR. WORKS BEFORE U. S. SENATE FOR VOTE

WASHINGTON—The single six-year term for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States was the issue before the Senate today. The Works resolution to that effect, calling for amendment of the federal constitution, was expected to be voted on before adjournment.

Senator Works declared himself confident of a majority. Senator Cummins, who is strongly committed to it, said there was a "fair chance of success." The Progressive party group is opposing the idea.

Senator Works proposes to substitute the following paragraph for that one in the constitution relating to presidents and vice-presidents:

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The term of office of the President shall be six years; and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as President under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall be eligible to again hold the office by election."

A two thirds vote is necessary for passage of the resolution.

## SECOND CLASS OF FIREMEN IN AUTO DRIVING OPENED

Six members of Boston fire department reported at the Bristol street repair shop at 10 o'clock this morning for the opening session of the second class of instruction in automobile operating under orders of John Mullen, chief of the department. Another group of firemen take their first lesson this afternoon, when the session starts at 2 o'clock.

Those detailed for the morning session were: Lieut. John J. Gavin, ladder 23; George F. Leary, ladder 23; James J. Marks, ladder 10; William H. Lanigan, engine 26-35; Edward F. Featherston, ladder 11; George A. Verkamper, ladder 17.

At the afternoon session the following will report: Lieut. Daniel L. Cadigan, ladder 22; Thomas F. Lynch, ladder 23; Edward J. Berigan, ladder 23; William F. Donovan, engine 42; Joseph A. Hackett, ladder 5.

The above men from ladder 23, Grove Hall station, Roxbury, will probably have charge of the new auto chemical hose wagon which it is planned to install at that station.

**BATHTUB MEN GET ULTIMATUM**  
WASHINGTON—Officials of the Standard Sanitary Company, and 16 subsidiary concerns, said to compose the bathtub trust, must plead guilty to violating the anti-trust law, or stand trial. This was the substance of an ultimatum sent to officials of the companies in question by Attorney-General Wickersham today.

## EXPERT APPEALS FOR STUDY OF FOLK SONG BY LOVERS OF MUSIC

(Continued from page one)

songs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries until I thoroughly understood their notation and technique.

"With some ground to work upon I started to study back through the centuries. When I had got beyond the fourteenth I found that I had to build up my knowledge with scraps of music to learn what sort of notation was used in the century that preceded it. By this means I got back to the tenth and eleventh centuries and finally worked out the notation of the ancient troubadours."

"The troubadour was a common figure in southern France during the middle ages and his notation and poetry are to be kept distinct from the songs of the early Italian wanderers or Gregorian vocalists. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there was a decided movement in France toward the adoption of the Italian, but this was overcome by the numerous people who held to the more conservative ideas and wished for the preservation of the musical lore and poetry of the troubadour."

"I followed my research work by spending several years at the University of Strasbourg and as a result was appointed by Frau Grober, the widow of the famous German philology critic, Prof. G. Grober, as the literary executor of the professor's unfinished manuscripts. These manuscripts I am to compile and edit during my stay in this country."

Professor Beck explained that it was the result of this research work which caused him to be elected on the first ballot to the Diez prize, which is awarded every four years under the auspices of the Koenigliche Akademie der Wissenschaften of Berlin. As two ballots are necessary to election it was decided to give the last ballot to Herr Professor Myrop of the University of Copenhagen, who for 30 years has studied romance philology.

Before his departure from Europe Professor Beck was offered the position at the Sorbonne which had been held so long by Gaston Paris, the recognized authority upon romance philology, until his retirement several years ago.

In his lectures Professor Beck uses a series of instruments which he has made after his own designs and in which he has attempted to show the exact reproduction of the instruments of the troubadours.

Professor Beck lectures today and tomorrow at the Fogg lecture hall at 4:30. He will make an extended trip among the eastern universities and colleges before he returns to the University of Illinois.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS PLAN DANCES

At a meeting of the committee in charge of the public dances to be given in the Washington schoolhouse, held in the office of Mitchell Freeman, Wednesday evening, it was decided to present the subject of the dances to the pupils of the evening schools and as far as possible let them make all the arrangements.

Last evening Mr. Freeman and Mrs. Eva Whiting White visited the evening classes and presented the subject, talking it over and helping in the selection of committees. This evening William W. Locke and Miss Frances Van Baalen will visit the schools for the same purpose.

## DINNER MAY BRING 3000 PROGRESSIVES

Leaders of the Progressive party are arranging to hold a state conference in Boston on the evening of Feb. 22.

Plans are on foot for special trains and there are said to be assurances of large parties from the western part of the state and from the Cape. It is planned to seat at the dinner some 3000 guests. The plans now are for a popular price dinner.

Large delegations are expected from Pittsfield, North Adams, Springfield, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Northampton, Worcester and all points of tickets will be sent this week into every town in the commonwealth.

## NEW TERMINAL TO OPEN SUNDAY

NEW YORK—The \$500,000 Grand Central terminal, after seven years of work, will be opened at 12 o'clock Sunday night for the daily operation, each way, of 800 trains and accommodation of 100,000 passengers every 24 hours.

**J. A. SHIELDS ACCEPTS OFFICE**  
OTTAWA, Kan.—John A. Shields, a student of Ottawa University, Wednesday became national secretary of the Prohibition party. Mr. Shields has had experience as a Prohibition speaker.

## SEASON TICKETS ON RAILROADS SUBJECT OF BILLS AT HEARING

(Continued from page one)

the amount of \$5000 a year. There was nothing in the recommendation of the railroad commission, he said, that fore-shadowed the discontinuance of the three-month tickets.

Mr. Naphen said that last year's Legislature referred to this Legislature consideration of the recommendation of the railroad commission, but he said the commission took the initiative and did what last year's Legislature declined to do. Tickets from Boston to Natick, he said, cost twice as much as those from Boston to Wellesley, though the distance traveled is but a little farther.

Mr. Naphen then spoke for his bill providing that students' tickets shall be sold to any pupil of a school or college.

Much surprise was expressed by the petitioners that the hearing was called so soon. "We did not expect it would take place until the middle of February," said George P. Lord of Salem, "and we had planned a careful campaign, which we expected would result in a large attendance of educators at the hearing. We were notified of the hearing only two days ago. Immediately I sent circulars throughout the state. Although the representation before the committee today is good, it is nothing to what it might have been." The petitioners set forth that the recent ruling of the Massachusetts railroad corporations relating to student tickets is extremely unfavorable to the entire school system of the state. Therefore, they say, students have been given a low rate and have been enabled to attend established schools particularly adapted to their needs, even when long distances from their homes, and one school has been able, thereby, to serve a large territory.

The removal of this privilege, they declare, is reacting to a marked degree against the educational advancement of the state. Public and endowed institutions, they say, are already reporting smaller attendance.

One bill provides for a low rate on all railroads in the state to be fixed by the railroad commission. The first two sections are as follows:

Every railroad corporation operating within the commonwealth shall, upon request and upon compliance with the conditions hereinafter named, sell students' tickets at the price and for the purpose hereinafter defined to all students of the age of 25 years or under who are attending public day or evening schools, or industrial day or evening schools maintained wholly or in part by public funds, and to students attending private schools of the same grade as public schools, or who are attending colleges and schools, whether public or private, day or evening, for education either along general lines, college preparation or in the direction of the arts, sciences, music, business, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture or other vocations of a similar nature or of the professions or of teaching; provided, that such students' tickets shall be used only for the purpose of attending such schools, school gatherings or exercises authorized by the school officials, and if otherwise used such tickets shall be forfeited.

Such students' tickets shall be sold at a rate less than the lowest rate at which season tickets or commutation tickets are sold by such railroad corporations for the transportation of the general public over the same route and between the same points, said rate to be determined by the Massachusetts railroad commission, and this reduced rate shall be uniform on all railroads operating within the state.

## DRYDOCK AT PUGET SOUND COMPLETED

SEATTLE, Wash.—The caisson of the \$2,300,000 drydock at the Puget Sound navy yard was put into position Thursday. Construction of the dock occupied three years, its length is 863 feet, depth 47 feet and its accommodation sufficient for any war vessel afloat or under construction. The battleship Oregon will be the first vessel docked.

## EXPORT TAX IS URGED

WASHINGTON—Representative Humphrey of Washington wants to tax American goods when they are exported as well as taxing imports. With this object in view, he introduced a bill on Wednesday as an amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, which would provide for the levying of a tax on all exports, the tax to be the same as that on similar imported articles.

## CITIZENSHIP IS TALK'S SUBJECT

At the Marshall Spring school in Watertown Wednesday night, Prof. Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute, addressed the Parents Association on "Training for Efficiency and Citizenship."

### LECTURE

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST  
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES  
A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON  
**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
BY VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S.  
A Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.  
In the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston  
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1913, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK  
You and your friends are cordially invited to be present

## COMPENSATION BILL FOR WORKMEN TO BE REPORTED IN HOUSE

Measure Advocated by Labor  
Leaders to Receive Indorsement of Committee Says  
Chairman Clayton

### COMPROMISE MADE

WASHINGTON—The workmen's compensation bill, passed by the Senate and declared by President Compers of the American Federation of Labor the "most just and equitable bill ever proposed by any country," will be favorably reported to the House for final enactment next Saturday.

Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee so stated today. The measure provides compensation for every class of worker injured while employed by a corporation doing an interstate business.

The southern Democrats who defeated the legislation last year are now willing that it should be reported from the committee, so they declare. Their reason for withdrawing opposition is that they want to get action on the bill regulating the shipment of interstate liquor. By last summer's action in the committee the workmen's compensation measure was made the continuing order of business until disposed of. Next in order is the interstate liquor bill, which is being pushed by the very southerners who tried last session to defeat workmen's compensation. They have seen that the only way they can get action on their bill is to clear the decks of the workmen's compensation measure.

It is declared probable that a final committee vote on workmen's compensation will be taken today or tomorrow. For several days past the committee has been reading the bill by paragraphs and has been making amendments. The southern congressmen have been present and this is taken conclusively to mean their abandonment of dilatory tactics.

Furthermore the workmen's compensation measure will go before the House without special amendment. It was liberalized by the Senate in the interest of railroad employees, and is being further liberalized by the House committee. Such amendments as have been adopted by the committee are not regarded as vital by the members of the commission which investigated workmen's compensation and prepared the original bill.

The contest in the House committee has been on the point of making the federal compensation scheme compulsory and exclusive. The opponents of the original bill wanted it so liberalized that a railroad employee may either accept the rates of compensation provided by the bill, or he may reject the rates provided and take his chances in an action under the common law. In other words, their idea is that the measure ought to be neither compulsory nor exclusive. They would give an injured man the same right of recovery which he now has by common law. "It would be optional with him to go into court as now, in case he felt that he could prove negligence on the part of the railroad."

This would still leave the gates open for the same sort of damage cases as now prevail, with lawyers on both sides and with the time of the courts taken in hearing the issues. The reason given for this change in the bill is that an employee having a good common-law case against the railroad would receive less damages under the rates of the compensation bill than he could get under the present practice. In other words, the opponents of the original bill propose that the employees shall sacrifice none of the rights which they now have, but that new rights shall be given them.

The defenders of the commission's plan of making the bill compulsory and exclusive hold that the advantage gained by making the measure optional only is apparent rather than real. They contend that if the door is left open for common law trials, there will be the same old difficulty of percentage lawyers, who take half the jury's award and leave the employee with actually less than he would get under the compensation act.

It is generally understood that Chairman Henry of the house rules committee wants an optional bill. Consequently it may be expected that his influence will be cast against giving the compensation bill any special rule, and this may mean that it cannot be fought through the House at this short session. The measure has already passed the Senate and with favorable action by the House committee stands close to consummation. There is no doubt that President Taft will sign the bill if it reaches him.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
TOMORROW, 7:20 to 11:30. First appearance of Felix Weingartner. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Prentiss, Gay, Burrian, Lankov, Well, Conductor, Felix Weingartner.  
SAT., 2 to 5:15. First appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink. IL TROVATORE. Rappold, Schumann-Heink, Zenatello, Polak. Conductor, Felix Weingartner.  
SAT., 8 to 11:20. BARBER OF SEVILLE. Donner, Leveroni, Rameila, Tavecchia, Fornari, Mardones, Conductor, Moranzoni.  
Dorothy's Office, Sturget's, 162 Boylston Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used.  
Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

## BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY AT 8:15 IN INDIA  
SATURDAY AT 2:30 TAJ TO HIMALAYAS  
"Panama" Again, Feb. 14 & 15  
25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 NOW  
JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, AT 3  
**LEO SLEZAK**  
Leading Dramatic Tenor. Met. Opera House, N.Y.  
Tickets, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00 and 50c. Symphony 15c



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

## ORANGE MARMALADE

EIGHT oranges, four lemons, four quarts water, eight pounds sugar. Cut the oranges and lemons into thin slices and remove any seeds. Put the fruit into the water and let stand for 36 hours, then boil hard for two hours; add the sugar and boil for an hour slowly or until it will jelly. The oranges should be good-sized average Californians or Floridians, and the seedless California lemons are best at this season. The slender pieces of sliced peel make an attractive appearance.

## FLORIDA SEVILLE MARMALADE

Wash and quarter the oranges, pull off the skin and soak in brine over night. The next morning drain, put in fresh water and bring it to a boil. If too salty or too bitter, replace with a second fresh water and bring to a sear. Now scrape the white pulp from the yellow rind, using a spoon, then chop fine the skins and cook in a preserving kettle until tender. Meantime have the pulp and juice cooking in a second kettle. When the peel is tender, add to the pulp and cook until transparent. Measure, allow a pound of sugar to each pint of the cooked fruit, cook a few moments together, then turn into jars or glasses. Sweet and sour oranges may be used half and half in this recipe.

## PRESERVED ORANGES

Preserved oranges are made of the halved or whole fruit and furnish a delicious dessert, filled with whipped cream or custard. They may be served cold or be gently warmed through in their own sirup. They may also be varied like marmalade by the addition of other citrus fruits or cranberry or barberry sirup.

As made at Riverside, Cal., any number of oranges are taken and weighed. Rather more than their weight in sugar is then allowed, with a cup of water to each pound of sugar. Wash the oranges, then slightly grate and score the rinds round and round with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut very deep. Put in cold water for three days. Tie the oranges up in a cloth and cook until soft enough to be pierced easily with a skewer. While they are cooking put the sugar over the fire with the water, cook for a few moments, then skim and strain through muslin. Put the oranges in the sirup and cook until it jellies, when a few drops are poured on a cold plate. It should be a fine yellow color. The sirup need not be enough to completely cover the oranges, but they must be turned while cooking, so that each portion gets thoroughly done. Take out the oranges, pack in wide-mouthed pots and cover with the sirup. Then seal air tight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## HARD WORK TO GET OUT OF DEBT

How one couple found the right road

IT is hard to realize that less than a year and one half ago we practically never had any money on hand and were in debt most of the time, writes a woman to the Pictorial Review. My husband had a steady position with a salary of \$60 a month. Of this amount about \$20 was supposedly spent for groceries and meat, \$10 for rent, \$10 for heat and light and for replenishing the household things, \$2 for milk, \$2.40 for insurance, 60 cents for newspapers, and the remainder for clothes, pleasure, incidentals, et cetera.

As a matter of fact, there wasn't any remainder. Our credit was good and whatever we needed we bought on credit until pay day. In this way each month we usually owed such bills as these: small laundry bill, instalment on furniture, clothing bill, bill at dry goods store. After we had paid these we had nothing left, so perforce went in debt for necessities again next month. We knew this was wrong, but the little bills must be all paid. We argued that we bought nothing foolish or extravagant, that no civilized person could exist without buying things other than food and shelter. Frequently our checks failed to cover the bills and we were obliged to ask the tradespeople for more time in which to pay.

In April, 1911, we lacked \$10 of having enough to pay all our bills, and we decided that come what might we would

get on a cash basis. That month we economized in many ways, but after paying the bills in May and reserving \$3 for emergencies, we had only \$2.50 left to begin paying cash! But we decided that pay cash we would. We began with the grocery bill and decided that \$2.50 must feed us for one whole week! And it did! We ate pancakes for breakfast, dined on soups and liver and ate four meals without any butter; but we got through the week without any bills. Of course I then had to stock up my depleted pantry, but I was more careful than ever before in my purchases, so that on June 10 I had only a small, three weeks' bill to pay. This left me \$8 in cash to use for food, and it lasted us 16 days.

I had six hens, and our garden was beginning to yield a little, so we managed on this amount. On July 10 I paid our last grocery bill! We continued to eat cheap meat and depended on the garden for all vegetables except potatoes.

Having money enabled me to buy more cheaply than on credit; but even so a good many suppers consisted of only bread and butter, an egg apiece, a creamed vegetable and lettuce salad.

We also economized on our clothes. We laugh now, but it was not so funny while it lasted. More than once our resolution wavered.

By paying cash for everything we gradually caught up with our other expenses and now are even saving money.

## SPRING HATS SEEN IN WINTER

Fanciful types that will be worn later.

THE ostrich feather has changed its contour from the classic shape to which we are accustomed. Now it is doubly beautiful, according to a New York Herald writer, for the artist designer has taken the ostrich plume, and instead of making it up in the two or three conventional size and manner, has turned, twisted and separated it into aigrette-like ornaments.

Midseason net and straw hats are to be seen in all the smart shops, and many new and interesting shapes and garnitures are to be noted. In the first place the usual hat of malines is quite different from that of last season. It is the most transparent of semi-transparent hats, built over a very fine net frame and looks like a little cloud resting on the hair. In fact, one can see the hair through it. It is made in the small shapes of layers of plaited or tucked net. A slender, swaying feather adds to its illuiveness. Those in dull gold net are especially lovely for wear with a light

dinner dress. Dull silver, too, mole, and a soft shade of purple are especially attractive. Occasionally gourrah, feather pompons or feather fountain ornaments replace the aigrette.

Hemp or tagal straw hats in Persian red, geranium or Russian green are shaped over these same types of frame and have the brim faced with velvet, whether it is one that turns back sharply to the crown or drops over the hair. The facing sometimes extends over the brim to the upper part from a fourth to three fourths of an inch. Some of the large picture hats to wear with the lingerie dresses at the winter resorts are of a very light yellow Leghorn, almost white. One faced with black in the manner just described, the zigzag trimming of Natter blue picot edged ribbon encircling the brim and crown, with contrasting deep red roses, makes a color scheme that looks well with any tint of dress with which it may be worn and gives snap to an all white lingerie dress. The picot

## COLORED UNDERLAY SHOWS IN BEDSPREAD CUT WORK DESIGN

A BEDSPREAD in applique cut work is entirely different and yet very effective. Any pattern in the form of a stencil could be used, for in this work, says the New Orleans Picayune, parts of the pattern are cut out, the underlaying material throwing the cut design into relief.

After the pattern is traced on the spread, a border on each side with a motif in the center, it is basted to an underlay. As the underlay shows the pattern of the cut work, it is best to have it of some contrasting material. A white linen spread with an underlay of either pink or blue linen would be very effective, especially if the principal color in the room was either pink or blue.

After the pattern is firmly basted to the underlay, the pattern is cut out with a pair of sharp scissors. The cut edges are then neatly over handed to the material underneath. The overhand stitches are then covered with embroidery, which is done over and over in a narrow satin stitch.

A spread of this kind is unique and really very attractive. Strips of linen can be sewed together to secure the desired width and the seams covered with narrow satin stitch to correspond to the embroidery on the cut work.

## CLEANING HOUSE THOROUGHLY

Various details given in their order

BEGIN the work of thoroughly cleaning a room by dusting and rubbing up all the articles of furniture which may easily be removed from the room. Suppose it has been decided to clean the library first. Pictures and ornaments should be taken down and dusted and put aside. If the curtains and draperies are not easily removable they should be looped aside, or else be covered as well as possible with large squares of muslin, which are kept for this purpose. The heavier pieces of furniture also should be covered, says a writer for the Newark News.

Where there is no vacuum cleaner the ordinary corn broom will answer very well. Always sweep with the pile of the carpet, never across or against it.

After the room has been thoroughly swept, slip a clean flannel cover over the broom and proceed to brush ceiling and walls. The rule is to work from above downward.

After the walls are brushed the woodwork will require attention. The woodwork should be gone over with dusters; if there are any fingermarks they should be removed first. This may be done very effectively with a cloth dipped in kerosene oil and then wiped dry. Never use this near fire.

The curtains may be brushed or shaken, and then the windows should be cleaned. Wipe the shades, using a very clean cloth for this work.

The sheets which cover the furniture remaining in the room should now be re-

moved completely, and the furniture dusted and rubbed up where necessary. It should not require polishing—that is, if average care is taken of it, often more than twice during a season. Clean mirrors and the glass doors of bookcases. The chandeliers must not be overlooked. The metal parts may be wiped with a cloth dipped in cottonseed oil and then wiped dry.

The pictures and ornaments may now be replaced, and then turn your attention to the floor. If this requires a thorough polishing, which is hardly likely, wipe over with a cloth dipped in the crude oil and alcohol mixture, taking precautions, of course, not to run any risk from fire, and then follow this up with a clean, dry cloth, rubbing vigorously. A weighted polisher may be used for this work. This may easily be made at home, using a brick or an old flatiron, with a flannel covering. Never use water on a hardwood polished floor. The result would be most disastrous to the finish.

When cleaning the dining room follow the same method. The brass, silver and fine glassware may be polished the day before, however, as this part of the work takes up considerable time. The linen drawers should not be overlooked.

Before cleaning a bedroom, remove the bedding, and if it is possible put it out to air. After straightening closets and drawers cover the large pieces of furniture as was done in the library. Remove the mattress cover and spread a sheet of muslin over the bed. Take up the small rugs. With a light stick or a rattan carpet beater, beat the mattress. The sheet which covers it should be moistened to hold down the dust. Both sides must be beaten. If the mattress can be beaten out of doors, it should be done.

In the kitchen the closets and pantry will require first attention. The shelves should be thoroughly washed and allowed to dry before the utensils are replaced. This is a good time to take note of the contents of jars and boxes, making a list of those supplies which are running low.

The walls around sink and range may require washing, as they are more apt to become soiled than the other parts of the room.

The range should be given a thorough polishing once in two weeks. This will be found quite often enough, provided a little care is taken of it day by day.

## BREAD-MAKING EXPERIMENTS

Minnesota seeks the best method

IN Minnesota, so famous for its flour, many careful experiments have been made in order to gain information for the miller, the baker and the consumer concerning the most appetizing and the most nutritious kinds of bread.

In one important test it was sought to learn whether the starch contents of flour or the gluten determined its bread-making quality. In one series the starch proportion of normal flour was increased from 10 to 20 per cent by the addition of the starch of the wheat, while in a third series maize flour was added in a similar ratio to the wheat flour, bread being made in every case.

Where the proportion of starch was increased by the addition of the starch of wheat or maize flour there was neither difference in the size nor in the appearance of the loaf as compared with that produced from normal flour. And thus it seems that the breadmaking qualities of a brand of flour are determined by its gluten rather than by the starch, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Gluten, however, is a material which consists of two materials, and it is essential that these should be well balanced, or, in a word, that the gluten of flour should be perfectly adapted to the purpose of making bread. A perfect loaf has a brittle crust, thin and of medium color, while the crumb should be uniformly porous and the holes not too large. Some bread lovers complain of too much crust, but the crust is the richest portion of the loaf.

It has been pointed out by many authorities that bread is better cooked and contains less moisture now than 20 years ago. Largely this has come about through

ribbon, especially in taffeta, has a peculiar chic, when the looped edge is very elaborate.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Yellow stands out prominently as a novelty color. It will be seen in millinery trimmings, in fabrics, and in accessories.

In all the new draped effects the skirt is close about the feet and the fullness spreads just below the curve of the hips.

All the narrowness of the skirt has been retained at the hem and the fullness has been put in about midway its length.

Among the new sleeves is the kimono, cut without an armhole, full length, and closely fitted to the arm below the elbow.

Many of the new buttons are small. They are purely a matter of ornamentation, and are not expected to serve as fastenings.

The latest evening dresses have been made of plain satin, veiled with broche gaze de soie, or a rich metal brocade draped with mousseline.—San Antonio Express.

## HOME HELPS

Cabbage should be placed in barrels, the roots uppermost.

Boiled rice must always be lightly handled. It should not be stirred with a fork or spoon.

A soft rag moistened with lemon juice and then dipped in silver whitening will be found excellent for cleaning piano keys.

After having washed lamp chimneys in soap and water scald with clear water. They can be dried much more quickly and will be perfectly clear.

If metal teapots are not used for some time they are apt to become rusty. This may be prevented by dropping a lump of sugar into the pot before putting it away.

To bleach handkerchiefs, towels, etc., soak over night in a solution of half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water.—Montreal Star.

## BAKED HASH

A delicious way of using the piece of corned beef left from a boiled dinner, says the Montreal Star, is to cut off all gristle and then run the meat and fat through the food chopper. Either cold boiled potatoes run through the chopper or mashed potatoes are used for this dish. Measure half again as much potato as there is meat; season well with pepper, salt and butter, and mix with cream till the mixture is about the consistency of croquettes. Put into a buttered dish and bake until brown on top.

## BOOK COVERS

Old brocades and tapestries make beautiful covers for books—temporary covers, and are suited to the telephone book, the dictionary and the like, says the Spokane Chronicle. These bits of interesting stuffs also make fittings for the work table, cushions and needle books and vie with the beautiful leather equipments.

## BREAD-MAKING EXPERIMENTS

Minnesota seeks the best method

an increased appreciation of "crusty" bread and through the favor shown dried, or pulled, bread. Much of the tasty character of bread is owing to the use of yeast, although this use involves an actual loss of food and yet we gain in flavor.

A system for making bread without yeast saves waste of food, but is less agreeable to the palate. No yeast is used, the flour being mixed with water charged under pressure with carbonic acid. The plan is hardly adaptable to the ordinary home.

Milk should be used in making the bread, which adds both to its quality and to its tastiness. An old-fashioned plan adopted in making home-made bread, of warming the flour in cold weather before the dough is made, adds materially to its success. But it should not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Warming the milk used in its mixing has a similar but not so thoroughly a satisfactory effect, it is claimed by some authorities.

The importance of the character of the flour used in making bread must not be overlooked. No matter whether one prefers fine white flour or the browner loaves made from coarser flour, care should be taken to secure the best flour indorsed by the best dealers. For the best flour makes the best bread—best in every sense—and the best is in all respects the cheapest.

## CRYSTAL CHAINS

Long chains for lorgnettes, bags, fans, or merely for giving a tone to a gown are made of plain crystal beads in combination with colored or iridescent ones of unusual shade and design, says the Newark News. The combinations of black and white are particularly striking and have the advantage of harmonizing well with almost any gown.

## MAKING OF SYNTHETIC STONES

Only an expert can tell the manufactured ruby

THE sapphire and the ruby are being made in the laboratories at the rate of about 7,000,000 carats a year. So nearly do they resemble the gems which nature requires centuries to produce that the expert alone can distinguish the real stone from that of laboratory origin, says the New York Press. The average jeweler who has himself had little experience in handling these gems cannot tell the difference. He must take the expert's word that the stones he buys are genuine.

Synthetic stones are not artificial, jewelers say. They are not imitations of the natural stones, but a definitely manufactured product and should be classed as a variety of gem. But there are imitations, plenty of them, and they are made in far greater numbers than the synthetic article. Take, for instance, the glass diamond. Millions of them are in circulation.

The manufacture of these stones is increasing. In the making of imitation diamonds, the glass is hardened to the greatest possible degree. There is injected into it a slight tinge of blue to give depth and the blend of dark lightness that the real gem possesses. Then it is carefully cut by hand. The final problem is to put something at the base that will stop transparency—the sure give-away of the imitation stone. This something is a tiny bit of platinum. With this in place, you have a bogus stone so closely resembling the genuine that only a microscope will reveal the difference.

The synthetic diamond also is a possibility. Already by heating carbon to 6000 degrees and then subjecting it to sudden cooling, small diamond crystals have been obtained. These are too small to be of commercial value, but they indicate the possibility of the manufactured diamond of the future that will bear the same relation to the African or Brazilian gem that the synthetic ruby and sapphire do to the real jewels whose popularity they are now threatening.

However, until that time comes, the glass diamond forms the sole competitor of the natural stones. Paste diamonds are in existence, of course, but they are poor imitations and can easily be discerned. Glass forms the basis of these also.

"There are only two types of pearl," an expert has recently stated, "the real and the imitation. They are no scientifically made pearls, as there are rubies and sapphires. Nor is there any such thing as a reconstructed pearl. One may enhance a real pearl by peeling, but that is all."

"The imitation pearl is made by a rather long process. First, a hard

enameled ball of composition is shaped and colored in the likeness of a real pearl. Then a liquid enamel, made from the skin of a fish is applied. Sometimes 40 coats are superimposed on one 'pearl,' and when the work is finished the eye of the expert is needed to detect the imitation, for the weight, the shape, the coloring and the texture of the real pearl are before you."

## BAG CONCEITS

Linen is one of the favorite materials for tailored suits at the southern resorts, says the Newark News. A suit is not considered complete unless the wearer carries a bag of the same material, gilt mounted. Another bag conceit is to carry one of white moire matching the belt and neckpiece.

## OIL FOR LINOLEUM

To make an excellent dressing for linoleum, take equal parts of linseed oil and cider vinegar and mix them thoroughly together.—Atlanta Constitution.

## EGGPLANT DISHES ARE VARIED

Attractive ways of preparing them

THE following are selected from a dozen different ways of preparing eggplant, given in the New York Sun:

Eggplant Saute—Peel a good sized eggplant and cut it in half inch slices. Dip the slices in well beaten egg and roll in fine crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper. Sauté the slices in very hot fat, browning first one side, then the other. Some old-fashioned housewives believe eggplant cooked in this way is better when the slices with salt rubbed between them are put under a plate weighted down with a flatiron for an hour or two before cooking. This process is supposed to press out superfluous moisture, but salt robs eggplant of its crispness.

Fried Eggplant—Prepare the vegetable as if for a saute, but fry the slices in deep hot fat instead of in a skillet or frying pan. Remove them when they are an even golden brown and drain on brown paper.

Broiled Eggplant—Peel and cut an eggplant in slices about a quarter of an inch thick. Over each slice rub a little olive oil and dust salt and pepper. Arrange them on a wire broiler and brown for three minutes on each side over a hot fire.

Boiled Eggplant—Boil a whole eggplant in a kettle of unsalted water for 30 minutes. Take out the eggplant, peel it and

Put two or three pounds of the under part of a round into the bottom of a pot; season with pepper and salt—just enough for a thin layer of salt and a dash of pepper. Put some of the seasoning into the pot first; then the beef, and sprinkle that with both. Add a little piece of salt-peter. Too much makes the meat hard. When the beef is sufficiently salted, cover some inches deep in cold water. Set in a cold place and keep covered. In five days the meat will be pink all through and ready to eat. This is the farmer's standby in many sections of the country for six months of the year.—Tacoma Tribune.

## LEMON CUPS

When using several lemons, take pains not to break the skins in cutting. Remove every bit of the pulp from the skin of the lemons and then plunge them at once into cold water; in this way they may be kept for many days, says the Newark News. There is nothing prettier than the lemon cups for serving a bit of salad or salad dressing. The cups with serrated edges are effective.

cut it in two lengthwise. Tie each half in a piece of cheese cloth and boil for another half hour in a kettle of salted water. By this time it should be tender; if not boil a little longer. Unfasten the cheese cloth and turn the contents carefully into a hot dish. Pour over it hollandaise sauce or a highly seasoned drawn butter sauce.

Scalloped Eggplant—Remove the skin from an eggplant, and cut it in cubes. Boil them for 20 or 30 minutes. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of the cooked eggplant, a layer of buttered crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper, then a layer of eggplant and alternate layers until the dish is full. The last layer should consist of buttered crumbs. Pour cream or milk thickened with a very little flour into the dish until it shows through the crumbs. Cook covered for 30 minutes, and then remove cover and brown for 10 minutes.

Stuffed Eggplant—Boil a whole eggplant 10 minutes. Then cut it in two lengthwise, and scoop out the interior, leaving a wall half an inch thick. Cook two tablespoonsful of butter, one half-teaspoonful of chopped parsley for three minutes, then add the pulp, pepper and salt, and cook 10 minutes, stirring all the time. Just before taking from the fire add a well-beaten egg. Fill the two shells with the pulp, sprinkle the tops with crumbs, and bake for 20 minutes.

Eggplant Fritters—Boil an eggplant in salted water and a little lemon juice. When it is tender remove the skin and mash the pulp. To every pint of pulp add one half-cup of flour and two well-beaten eggs. Season with salt and pepper. Form this batter into small fritters, and fry them brown in hot, shallow fat, turning them so that both sides will brown.

Eggplant Loaf—Remove the skin from a good-sized, firm eggplant. Cut in small pieces, and boil until tender and soft. Drain and mash. Chop fine or put through the meat chopper a half-pound of lean fresh pork. Add this to the pulp of the eggplant, and mix thoroughly. Then add a teaspoonful of melted butter, pepper, salt, a bit of paprika and two well-beaten eggs. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake in a buttered dripping pan, or else bake in a buttered baking dish. Whichever way the loaf is baked it should be covered with slices of salt pork and baked until the pork is a rich brown.

## MIRRORS ADD MUCH TO A HOME

They make small rooms seem larger

IN the attractiveness of different rooms, mirrors play an important part, and should be taken fully into consideration. Mirrors will lighten dark corners, make small rooms seem larger, give charming reflections, and add dignity, beauty and gaiety to a room, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. It hardly seems possible that anything so extremely useful can be also so attractive. The French and Italians have always understood the use of mirrors, and the world has learned much from them about their possibilities in the average home. At one time they were very expensive, but nowadays attractive copies of old mirrors can be bought for small prices. Among the inexpensive ones are many mahogany and gilt copies of colonial mirrors, "Constitution" mirrors, mantel mirrors, some with eagles or urns at the top and some, like the old balustrade moldings, with rosettes in the corners. There are lovely oval "horns of plenty," and copies of carved French mirrors, and some with a panel of painted glass at the top and framed in mahogany or gold. These, and many others also, range in price from \$1.50 to about \$50, according to the size and style.

The reproductions of Chippendale, Adam and Hepplewhite mirrors are exquisite, and if they harmonize with your furniture nothing could be more beautiful to own—except the originals.

The carving, the dainty wreaths and laurel leaves, the urns, the inlay and the curious but fascinating effects of Chippendale's work are all reproduced, and are worthy of the prices asked for them. All kinds of rooms can have their appropriate mirrors; you need never make a mistake for lack of a choice.

There should be a mirror in the hall of the average house, because it adds to its appearance and is a convenience to guests. If the furniture is colonial, choose a colonial design of the size and style best suited to the furnishing and the space it is to occupy. If the furniture is empire, there are mirrors to suit; and if it is mission, choose one in that style. Do not put a dainty Adam or Louis XV. mirror in a mission room. Nearly all eighteenth century and early nineteenth century styles harmonize with colonial or Georgian furniture. Old mirrors were nearly always made in pairs, but many of them have been separated in the course of time, and it is difficult to find them now. If you are the happy possessor of a pair, do not make the mistake of separating them.

Modern mirrors can be bought in pairs, and are charming in effect.

In the parlor or living room a mantel mirror may be used, but often it is better to have a fine picture, or paneling, and the mirrors in other parts of the room. The effect of a mantel mirror in the dining room is very good. An old-fashioned one with candleabra or silver or old brass candlesticks and a few pieces of fine porcelain make a charming combination with an open fire.

The chief mirrors in a bedroom are usually a part of the dressing-table or bureau, and, if you are lucky enough to have one, a cheval-glass or a long mirror framed in a door.

In picking out a place for your mirrors, try to have the reflections pleasant ones. A feathery fern or vase of flowers is lovely near a mirror.

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## TEMPLE MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN AWAITS PRESIDENT'S SIGNING

WASHINGTON—The House yesterday adopted the joint resolution approving plans of the Fine Arts commission for a \$2,000,000 memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln in this city. The resolution already had passed the Senate and now goes to the President for his signature. It passed the House without amendment after that body had debated the project for hours, during which several propositions were submitted as substitutes. All were ruled out on points of order.

Unlike the proceedings last Wednesday, when a filibuster by the Democrats prevented action, the House was practically unanimous in the adoption of the resolution.

In the debate sectional feeling was obliterated. The substitute proposal of Representative Borland of Missouri for a national highway between Washington and Gettysburg received little support.

Congressman McCall and Congressman Curley took opposite sides. Mr. McCall, formerly chairman of the committee on the library, which reported the bill, spoke in favor of the Greek temple memorial. Mr. Curley opposed the temple idea, but proposed no substitute.

## CORN CLUB CONTESTS A NATIONAL FACTOR

WASHINGTON—Boys' corn club contests, started a few years ago by Secretary Wilson through the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, have become so successful and popular in the South that the movement has become national in character. A recent circular of the bureau of plant industry says:

"The National Corn Club is an important factor in directing rural boys to the business of farming. The boys are needed for the efficiency of the farm, and their work and leadership must be had if American agriculture is to keep step with the march of civilization."

In connection with organizing and directing clubs the circular says:

"Every premium offered for contests and corn-club work should have for its main interest the promotion and encouragement of the regular club work. The premium should represent the greatest need and interest of the corn-club membership; it must teach the broad viewpoint of the club work and encourage both members and leaders to be progressive and constructive in their work, and it should serve to increase the club members' interest and respect for farm life."

"Club leaders, county superintendents, teachers, and others interested in promoting agricultural and rural home interests should lose no opportunity to have club exhibits and interests recognized effectively at county, district, and state fairs."

### FARM COURSE IS PROVIDED

COLUMBUS, O.—Farmers and their families who are prevented from attending the eight weeks' course in agriculture at Ohio State University are informed that arrangements have been made to hold a short course, which will be put into effect for the first time Feb. 3. For five days, farmers of all sections of Ohio will be given an opportunity to attend lectures on agricultural topics by authorities in agricultural work.

### NIAGARA BILL POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Favorable report on the Niagara Falls conservation bill was postponed Thursday, after New York state officials had told the foreign affairs committee of the House that its passage would practically place the falls in the hands of waterpower interests commercially inclined.

## LONDON MUSICAL LETTER

(By our Musical Critic)

LONDON—The music of Gustav Mahler has been strangely neglected in London. Perhaps for the reason that our concert managers are timid about the "dra. ing" power of new or unfamiliar works. His seventh symphony was played by the Queens Hall orchestra at the first Symphony concert of the new year on Saturday, Jan. 18. Fritz Kreisler was the soloist in Max Bruch's Scottish fantasia for violin, harp and orchestra.

There are signs that in the not very distant future Sunday will become one of the busiest concert days of the week. An ever-increasing number of concerts are being given in London on Sunday afternoons and evenings. On Jan. 12 there were three quite important orchestral concerts. Sir Henry Wood's program at the Palladium included Richard Strauss' "Don Juan," and the same composer's "Tod und Verklärung" was played at the Albert hall by the New Symphony orchestra. Thomas Beecham's program at the Palladium was the most interesting of the three, by reason of its exceeding novelty—it contained the work of no less than three English composers, Delius' "Brigg Fair," Grainger's "Mock Morris Dance" and Vaughan Williams' "In the Fen Country." These works were played recently by the Beecham orchestra in Berlin, and won high praise from the German critics.

It will be noticed with interest and

## EARLY COINS UNCOVERED BY SEA ON SUSSEX SHORE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Sussex beach between Wittering and Medmerry

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Numismatics is not half as dull as the term, which is used to describe the science of coins, might quite lead one to expect.

Coins, when almost all other evidence is lacking, will sometimes provide a clue to the solution of historical problems, and in the fitting together, piece by piece, of these puzzles of the past the true numismatist, or coin collector, finds his greatest enjoyment. Far from being therefore a mere hunting for and hoarding of the specimens of a bygone coinage, it is often a distinct step in the unraveling of many a historical knot. One of the most prolific hunting grounds for early coins is the long stretch of shore line that sweeps from the little Sussex village of Wittering to Medmerry Farm. Just opposite looms the coast line of the Isle of Wight; to the east is the low lying promontory of Selsey Bill, and away to the west lies Portsmouth and Haling island.

Before the coming of the Roman to Britain as early as 150 B. C. there seems to have existed an ancient coinage of an unscripted pattern, while an inscribed design of coin was probably in use by the year 50 B. C. or a few years before the coming of Julius Caesar, and most likely continued in vogue until the invasion of Plautius in 43 A. D. during the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

In 1878 a great find of gold coins of the Gallo-Roman period was made on the beach between Wittering and Medmerry Farm, numbering, it is said, some 300 in all. Those of them that were of the unscripted variety were, it is supposed, coined by British moneyers of the pre-Roman time, while the inscribed kind, bearing Roman characters, were of a date subsequent to Caesar's visit to Britain, but prior to the later invasion and campaign of Aulus Plautius in the days of Claudius. It is generally assumed that on the arrival of Plautius, who disembarked his legionaries here,

abouts, the Britons in the neighborhood buried their treasure at some safe spot with a view to recovering it at a later date. But this invasion of Plautius was a far more serious campaign than Caesar's operations had been 90 years before, although it is sometimes thought that the Roman conquest of Britain took only a year instead of over a century of gradual annexation. However this may be, the hidden coins appear to have remained undisturbed till 1878. Just then the sea in the course of its constant coast erosion reached the area where the coins were buried, and uncovered them. After the conquest of Claudius' reign, and when Britain had settled down as a Roman province, communication with the continent increased and commerce grew. It was then found that the ancient British gold coinage was not a very convenient medium of exchange and a lesser coinage of the regular Roman type was introduced. Coins of the reigns of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Diocletian, Commodus, Domitian, Trajan and Vespasian have been found in this same locality.

It was after the conquest of Claudius that the figure of Britannia first appeared on the British coinage. On the reverse side of Roman coins it was usual to show the figure of Rome seated and armed, while in the case of the coinage of a province or a colony this same figure was shown but unarmed, the coin bearing as well the name of the province in question. This was the design adopted for the Romano-British coinage. Years later, in the reign of Charles II, when a copper coinage was needed, this old design was reverted to and was continued until the Georgian period, when a helmet was added to the figure, and the spear held by the armed figure on the Roman coinage proper was then exchanged for a trident. This is how Britannia found her way on to the English penny. It would be interesting to know how many out of every hundred people who handle the modern English coinage could describe the origin of this design.

## MAINE'S PROPOSED HOTEL REGULATION

OKLAHOMA'S nine-foot-sheet law for inns loses its distinction when the state of Maine stops, not at imitation, but leaps to new records of hotel regulation. The law proposed there dwells for a moment in the conventional by creating the office, at a good salary, of hotel commissioner. Then it takes a vigorous step in modernity by clothing this official with the authority to go into whatever recesses of the inns he may elect to explore. Then it takes him of the hazard of official misconduct from the metropolises of the world by providing that the acceptance of any "emolument from any person, firm or corporation interested in a hotel" shall be punishable by imprisonment for from 10 to 60 days. Then it leaps to the height from which Oklahoma may be observed as a feeble inferior.

Statutory definiteness has nowhere gone further than does the proposed

measure of the down East reformation when it prescribes along with the requirement that there shall be an accessible washroom, that there shall be individual towels not less than 13 inches in width and 16 inches in length. What research has established these towel dimensions is left to be assumed. The cake of soap in the room and two towels there are insisted upon and the towel expands to 17 inches in width and 32 inches in length. And now comes the transcendence over the new commonwealth of the West:

"Every hotel, inn and rooming house shall hereafter provide 'each bed used for guests with spring and mattress, with pillow slips and under and top sheets, such sheets to be made of white cotton or linen not less than 90 inches in length including hem and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs.'"

Oklahoma is not only outrun by 10 percent, but there are specifications as to the frequency of laundering, of ventilation and of the constituent materials of the mattress which forever bar the nubby husk, the gently fragrant seagrass and the unbounding exelior. Provisions reaching to the spotlessness of the pitcher and glass, with the passing direction that they shall be dried with towels used solely for drying dishes, naming the minimum number of chairs, demanding a transom and ample hooks for clothing are but samples from the detail of this measure, while a gleam of surviving rusticity is cast upon it through the requirement that, whatever other light is provided, there shall be in each room a candle "to be used in case of fire."

A certain interest attaches to this splendid structure of legislative ingenuity because of the comfort and security it forecasts for the sojourner in the Maine inn, but this value is insignificant in comparison to the illumination it lends to the political fact that the commonwealths of the Atlantic seaboard are not effete, and that they are alert to the teachings of the recent frontier in the regulation of the conduct of life by and through the statute.

**ENFORCE LAW, URGES OFFICIAL**  
NEW YORK—In a letter to Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, who offered to collect funds among Confederate veterans to make good the \$23,476 Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is charged with converting from public funds as chairman of the state monuments commission, Attorney-General Carmody says the fame of the soldier should not deter New York from enforcing its laws. Several contributions to the Sickles fund started by Sheriff Harburger have been received.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY BECOMES PUBLISHER OF APPROVED BOOKS

Harvard University has made a start toward becoming a publishing center for books of scholarly character by the establishment of the Harvard University Press, and several volumes by noted educators are in preparation.

The Harvard University Press was established by the president and fellows of Harvard College at a meeting held on Monday of this week. Yale has a university press.

For some years the university publication office, besides printing the catalogs, department pamphlets, and other official documents, has found it possible to issue from time to time a few special works, until it now publishes seven periodicals and more than 80 books, ranging from treatises on Indic philology to practical directions for American lumbermen. To organize and extend this activity is the object of the new foundation.

Volumes already in preparation include books by the late Prof. James Barr Ames of the law school, and by Profs. George Foot Moore, Eugene Wambaugh, Arthur E. Kennelly, George L. Kittredge, Charles H. Haskins, George A. Reisner and William Bennett Munro. Most of these will appear in a short time.

The board of syndics who will decide on the books to be published are Robert Bacon, fellow of Harvard College, chairman; George Foot Moore, professor of the history of religion; Arthur E. Kennelly, professor electrical engineering; George L. Kittredge, professor of English; Charles H. Thurber, member of the firm of Ginn & Co.; Edwin F. Gay, professor of economics and dean of the graduate school of business administration; and W. B. Cannon, professor of physiology. The director of the press is Charles Chester Lane, publication agent of the university.

The establishment of the Harvard University Press recalls the fact that the first printing press in America was a gift to Harvard College in 1639, and was set up in the house of President Dunster.

## ORGANIZATION TOPIC OF CLUBWOMEN AT THEIR CONFERENCE

PORTLAND, Me.—Plans for a permanent organization were considered today by the New England Federation of Women's Clubs in session here.

Mrs. Georgia Bacon of Worcester, temporary chairman, presided at the sessions yesterday, which were given over to the consideration of New England child labor conditions and educational opportunities. Participating in discussions were Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan of Natick, president of the Massachusetts federation; Mrs. Lillian Folger of Medford, Mrs. Josiah N. Woodard, president of the New Hampshire federation; Mrs. Henry I. Cushman, president of the Rhode Island federation; Mrs. J. R. Bolton, president of the Connecticut federation, and Mrs. Anna Hawkes Putnam, vice-president of the Vermont federation.

A great deal of stress was laid on the advisability of adopting the provisions of the labor law outlined by the United States commission of uniform law. Mrs. Mulligan stated that the Lawrence strike had been caused by the passage of a 54-hour-a-week law and that, as Massachusetts people were anxious to avoid a repetition of that, it was exceedingly difficult just now to secure the passage of labor legislation.

The club women were urged by Mrs. George E. French of Maine to give their support to the Page-Wilson bill, now before Congress, to provide for the training of vocational teachers and the equipment of vocational schools. At the evening conference on the subject of clean milk it was alleged that the state granges in at least two New England states were opposing measures for the purification of the milk supply. In Massachusetts, Mrs. Mulligan said, it was active in its opposition to the proposed legislation.

### STORE NEWS

The Gilchrist Company will give two entertainments to their employees next week. These will occur on Tuesday and Friday evenings, and be held on the ninth floor, in the employees' dining and recreation rooms. The arrangements are under the direction of Tamplin C. Childs.

Frank Williams, glove buyer for the Jordan Marsh Company, has gone abroad for an eight weeks' trip.

Miss Louise Schroder and Mrs. W. H. F. Francis of the infants' section of the R. H. White Company are in New York for a few days.

Miss Jessie MacLaren of the waist department of C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a trip to New York.

Mr. Fricker, assistant buyer of umbrellas for the William Filene's Sons Company, entertained a party of the employees of the store at his home in Roxbury Friday evening. Piano solos were rendered by J. Murphy, and parodies on some of the popular songs given by C. P. Hanlon. Others present were: William Walsh, C. Keller, S. Grossman, the Misses Mae and Arabella McCarthy, Regina Flynn and Margaret Walsh.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### PROOF OF IT

The Boston folks in all they do  
Their splendid depth of culture show.  
They even bake their beans, 'tis true,  
Just to the "Browning" point, you know.

President-elect Wilson can hardly be thought disloyal to his own state simply because he did away with the inaugural ball and thus deprived his fellow citizens of a chance to dance "de ole Virginny reel."

### REASON ENOUGH

Maude—What makes you think these "quick lunch" establishments aren't true to name?

Ethel—I have gone into several of them and asked for hasty pudding, and not one of them could serve it.

Just to show how completely we are all wrapped up in our own narrow circle of affairs, let us pause and ask ourselves how many of us remember the name of the new President-elect of France which has been frequently in the papers of late?

### DEFINED

"What is the meaning of the word tautology?"

"Oh, that is the thing that makes the average speaker when called on at a banquet get up and declare that he is not prepared to make a speech and then go on talking till he proves it."

Although by walking from New York to Washington, D. C., the suffragists may not win immediate victory, their action will push their cause along much faster than it would were they to ride in special trains.

### AN EXCEPTION

Teacher—Plants thrive the best in sunlight, do they not?

Bright pupil—My father has one that doesn't.

"What kind of a plant is it?"

"An electric light plant."

Every man should aspire to maintain a good front, and be best way to do do it is to maintain a good backing.

## CITY OPENS WAY FOR NEW CHARTER

BROCKTON—The first move toward a new charter for this city was made at a public mass meeting at G. A. R. hall last night, when 500 men of all political parties appointed a committee of 18 to draw up a tentative charter which will provide for commission form of government and the abolition of political parties in municipal campaigns and elections.

A vote was taken for the committee to draft the proposed charter and William H. Powers, who received the highest vote, was made chairman. Others thus chosen are: Charles A. Jenney, Charles A. Eaton, Edward F. Donovan, Joseph D. Poiras, Dr. Charles S. Millet, Albert M. Rollins, Dr. E. W. Clark, Harry H. Williams, James Keenan, Stewart B. McLeod, John S. Kent, Charles McCarthy, Warren A. Reed and James McCabe. To this committee were added: James B. Fraser, Edward H. Keith and Frederick B. Howard who made a special study of commission government for the Economic Club four years ago.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

Boatswain Murry Wolfe, detached the Constellation, to the Chester.

Paymaster Clerk H. P. Tichenor, appointment revoked.

### Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. R. H. Davis, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The G-1 left Newport for navy yard, New York.

The Arctus left Guantanamo for Port Arthur, Tex.

The Vermont, the Michigan, the South Carolina at Guacanayabo bay.

### Navy Note

Commander William V. Pratt, on duty at the naval war college at Newport, R. I., will deliver an address on "Applied Tactics" at the session of the extension course next Monday at the National Museum building in this city.

## STRAWBERRY IS VIRGINIA'S BEST

WASHINGTON—Strawberries are the most important of the small fruits raised in Virginia, according to statistics announced recently by the census office. The value of the strawberry crop in 1909 was \$626,649. Blackberries, raspberries and other varieties run next in order to strawberries in importance among the small fruits.

Dairy statistics are incomplete. There were, however, on April 15, 1909, 326,000 cows and 439,000 sheep of shearing age. On the census date Virginia had 6,100,000 chickens.

The production of eggs reported was 33,545,000 dozens valued at \$6,577,000.

### GRAND ARMY CLUB LADIES NIGHT

The annual ladies night of the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts was held at the Revere house Wednesday night. The program was arranged by Department Commander George A. Hosley, G. A. R., president of the club, and his committee. Every organization affiliated with the G. A. R. was represented at the reception which preceded the dinner.



## The Scenic Highway to the North Pacific Coast—

**Four daily through electric-lighted trains each way.**  
**No change of trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Spokane, Puget Sound and Portland.** "North Coast Limited" leaves Chicago every night; "Northern Pacific Express" leaves Chicago every morning.

**The line that has made the "Great Big Baked Potato" famous on its dining cars.**  
**May we serve you for that trip to or through Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia or California points?**

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## PARLIAMENT SQUARE RAID PLAN HALTED BY CONCESSION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When announcement was made that Mr. Lloyd-George had consented to receive a deputation of working women on the question of women's suffrage, consisting of members of all the women's industries, including the East London garment workers, the textile workers of Lancashire and the West Riding, Cradley Heath chain makers and women engaged in the sweated industries, the decision of the government put a stop to the necessity for a Parliament square raid, which was in contemplation. According to Mrs. Pankhurst's words, delivered at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, militancy was to be suspended until the last of the amendments to the franchise bill relating to the women's question had come before the House. Whether militancy would then be resumed depended entirely upon the fate of the amendments, for the absolute necessity of militancy in the fight of the women's battle was a matter on which the Women's Social and Political Union were in no doubt.

In connection with the women's question and the franchise bill Philip Snowden published an article in the Christian Commonwealth in which he says that nothing could be more disastrous to the Liberal party than that this question of votes for women should remain unsettled. Should a reform bill pass once more without the enfranchisement of women agitation would assume such a form as to bring the Liberal party to disaster. For this reason Mr. Snowden warned the Liberal members not to allow a fear that the success of the women's amendment would weaken the unity of the government to influence their vote in taking a course which had no foundation and which was far more likely to embarrass the government and the Liberal party than if they voted in accordance with their convictions on the subject.

The Irish Nationalists also, continued Mr. Snowden, would do well to look on the question from that point of view, for home rule in Ireland depends on two things, the maintenance of the Liberal government in office and the continuance of the sympathy of the democracy of Great Britain with the Irish Nationalists and home rule. To these two essentials there is no action that would be more disastrous than the defeat of the woman suffrage amendments to the reform bill, brought about by the action of the Irish Nationalists. Should the woman suffrage amendments be lost by the vote of Liberals and Nationalists who have in former years supported the cause, there might be such an outbreak of resentment among the Labor party and Liberal men suffragists against the Irish party that

the present passive sympathy with home rule would be turned into active opposition.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Springing from a desire to weld into one united phalanx the numerous societies which have been formed of late years in support of the women's movement, the decision has been arrived at to form a new federated council on which will be represented voting members from as many as 18 organizations. The functions of the council will consist in calling meetings at critical times and in discussing all legislative proposals affecting the cause.

The course most advantageous to the furtherance of the movement to be adopted by each organization will also be dealt with. The primary object of the federation, unity in the suffrage movement, will be promoted, but in such a way as to allow of independence of method, each organization being left free to work in the way and in the sphere which it considers most advantageous. It is furthermore the council's intention to make a strong and united demand for a government measure of woman's suffrage. Neither the Women's Freedom League nor the militant Women's Social and Political Union is included in the new federation which again, is a separate body to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road ticketed and arranged a special train of five cars from North station last night for 500 laborers under George Cokinos enroute to Salt Lake City.

Professor Cunningham of Harvard entertained his class on modern railway operation with a trip over the Boston terminal property yesterday afternoon.

Fred Rand, general foreman of construction terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has a force of masons laying new marble flooring in the main rotunda at North station.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company has a force of men loading file cases and records belonging to the vice-president operating department, New Haven road, for shipment to New Haven general office building.

The American Express Company's through service between Portland, Me., and Cleveland, O., operated over the Boston & Maine and New York Central roads, will be discontinued after today for the remainder of the season.

Filene's

**Girls' Hand Embroidered LINGERIE FROCKS** \$3.00 and upward

So many mothers these days believe a touch of hand embroidery makes a dress, we have given very particular care to these simple lawn frocks for youngsters.

White lawn with trimming of lace, \$3.95. Inset medallions of elany and Val. laces, \$5.85. Another dress at \$5.85 is in semi-tailored style with tiny crystal button trimming.

At \$7.50 is a new shawl frock of voile for stout children; bands of wide lace and hand embroidery trimming.

Tailored dresses of rep, pique, and heavy linen with color trimmings, \$5.85, \$7.50, \$12.50. Party dresses with embroidery flounce skirts and waists elaborately lace trimmed, \$3.95.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Outfitters to Women, Men, Children



## MRS. CATT PLEADS FOR VOTE FOR WOMEN AT SUFFRAGE MEETING

Straw Ballot Proposition Opposed in Resolution Advocating Only the Legal and Constitutional Referendum

### 3000 PERSONS ATTEND

United efforts by all Christian governments and extension of the franchise to women were proposed as a means to suppress the social evil in various parts of the world by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at a mass meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association in Tremont Temple, last evening. Nearly 3000 persons, most of whom were women, attended.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, one of which was offered by Mrs. Teresa Crowley as follows: "Whereas the legislatures of New York, South Dakota and Montana within the past few days have voted overwhelmingly to submit constitutional amendments for the enfranchisement of women to the voters, and several other state legislatures seem to be on the point of taking similar action; and whereas Massachusetts suffragists have been asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment for a half-century; therefore, be it

Resolved by us, citizens of Massachusetts, assembled in mass meeting in Tremont Temple, that it would be an unworthy evasion of the issue to substitute a straw vote in place of the legal and constitutional referendum asked for by the suffragists."

Another was to the effect that they ask their senators and representatives in Congress to vote for the proposed additional appropriation of \$25,000 for the current year to prosecute interstate traffic in the social evil and of \$200,000 for the coming year.

The speakers included Frederick H. Whitin, general secretary of the committee of 14 in New York that has been conducting a crusade against the social evil in that city for six years, and Dr. Clarence J. Blake of the Harvard medical school, both of whom agreed that the social evil was a question which the women could settle if they had the vote to do it with. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham presided. He was introduced by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who characterized the proposed "straw vote" as a subterfuge and said that the constitutional restrictions were already so great and covered so much time that any further delays and restrictions were entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Frothingham spoke of the social evil and said that the nation had been silent too long. He said he believed the way to get rid of this question was to expose it.

Frederick H. Whitin referred to the fire in New York two years ago when the question of the need of better facilities and conditions in the district was so prominently brought before the public that a vast improvement was effected as a result. He said he had been led to understand that the Boston excise commission, having such large powers, made conditions better in this city than in New York, but a brief investigation changed his view.

Mrs. Catt, who has just returned from a world tour in the interest of a movement against the social evil, was warmly received. As a result of her tour she said that she was convinced that only by cooperation on the part of all nations could the proper results be derived.

"What are you going to do?" she asked. "The whole thing has come through the false position given to women ages ago. There has been a double standard of morals. The woman has been told that her place is in the home. The economic condition must be changed and the theory that equal work is not worthy of equal pay.

Mrs. Catt maintained that the present ideals on this question must be changed and that this transformation must begin in high places. After contending that there must be education on this matter she said the thing finally to do is to put behind the law officials who will enforce it, and give them your support. Women must have the franchise if the problem is to be solved, she said.

Dr. Clarence J. Blake also addressed the gathering.

### WAR NURSES HEAR LECTURE

Friends of the Massachusetts army nurses of the civil war, gathered at an illustrated lecture by the Rev. George W. Bicknell of the First Universalist church, Cambridge, at Ford hall, Wednesday night. There was an entertainment under auspices of the Army Nurses Memorial Association of the Massachusetts department, Daughters of Veterans, in aid of the memorial to the Massachusetts army nurses of the civil war to be placed at the entrance to the hall of flags at the State House.

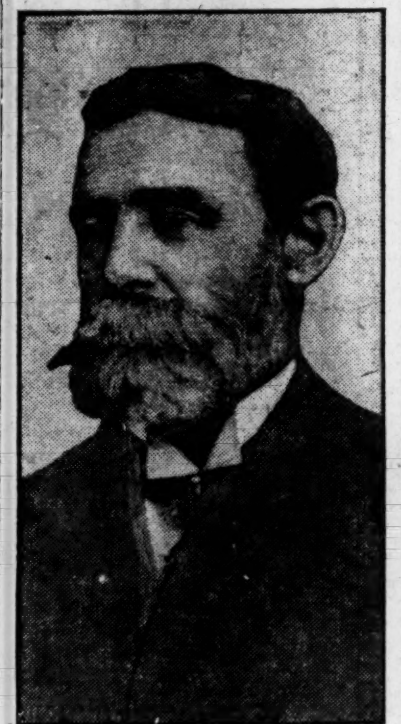
### NOW AND THEN HOLDS DINNER

SALEM, Mass.—The Now and Then Association held its annual dinner in its hall last evening, attended by about 150. Speeches were made by Mayor John F. Hurley of Salem, Mayor Herman F. MacDonald of Beverly, the Rev. Harry Newton, Mr. Cullen and Nathaniel Hopkins.

### WOMAN'S FRIEND ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—The following officers have been elected of the Woman's Friend Society: President, Miss Edith Rantoul; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Miss C. E. Chapman; secretary, Miss Lucy W. Perry; permanent directors, Mrs. Henry M. Batchelder and Mrs. Arthur Kemble.

## LICENSE BOARD'S CHAIRMAN WAITS TO BE CONFIRMED



WILLIAM P. FOWLER

Confirmation of the appointment of William P. Fowler of Boston by Governor Foss to be chairman of the Boston licensing board is expected at the State House when the council meets next Wednesday to consider the appointment.

Mr. Fowler was born in Concord, N. H., in 1850, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872; came to Boston to live in that year; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875 and has practised in Boston ever since. He is trustee of several large estates and a director of various industrial and other corporations.

He is chairman of the overseers of the poor in Boston, having been elected annually since 1891, and appointed to the board in 1880. He was institutions registrar of Boston from 1900 to the fall of 1911, when he resigned. In politics Mr. Fowler is a Republican.

The other nominations by the Governor yesterday were as follows: James O'Brien, Lee, special justice of the police court of Lee; William J. Glasgow, New Bedford, clerk third district court of Bristol; Walter C. Bailey, Boston, trustee hospitals for consumptives; John F. Moors, Boston, director Collateral Loan Company; George B. Fessenden, Ashfield, associate medical examiner Franklin county. (Failed to qualify within specified time after appointment.) All the nominations sent in last week, including that of Dr. Oscar Richardson to be associate medical examiner in Suffolk, were confirmed.

## MANY STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK.—Through an agreement between the East Side Manufacturers Association and the workers in the wrapper and kimono industry between 5000 and 15,000 girls were to go back to their shops within 24 hours. Six large white goods shops have also settled with their workers and about 1000 strikers were to return to work in that branch of the trade. Nothing definite had been accomplished, however, to settle the differences in the strike of the 90,000 United Garment Workers. The referendum vote to accept or reject the agreement reached Saturday night between representatives of this union, the manufacturers and contractors was scheduled to be taken today.

That the police are favorable to the clothing makers was the charge made today by the union leaders and organizers in charge of the garment workers' strike following the arrests of girl pickets.

### GARMENT WORKERS TO MEET

Tonight, in the three largest halls at 724 Washington street, will be held a general mass meeting of the seven Boston locals of the United Garment Workers' Union, to decide when their demands for the eight-hour workday, better wages, no overtime work and abolishment of the system of sending work to tenement houses to be finished shall be made. General Secretary B. A. Langer of New York will report on the progress of the strike in that city. Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union will also speak.

### LONGSHOREMEN DEFER ACTION

A. F. of L. Longshoremen's Trade Council and Noddle Island Assembly Knights of Labor decided at meetings last night that action on the new offers of the transatlantic steamship agents' conference regarding wage scale and working rules be postponed. The council will consider the question at the regular meeting Sunday and the Noddle Island organization at the meeting to be held next Wednesday.

### WRIT IN STATE CASE REFUSED

CHICAGO.—United States District Judge Landis declined to entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus Wednesday, in which the municipal court of Chicago was assailed as an institution without existence in law. Judge Landis said it was unseemly for a federal judge to annul an act of a state legislature which has gone before no state tribunals for decision.

### PROF. WILLISTON LECTURES

Prof. Samuel Williston of the Harvard law school spoke before more than 80 members of the Boston chapter of the American Institution of Banking at the City Club Wednesday on "Banking Law." The talk was the tenth in a series of similar talks to be given before Boston bankers.

## ORDER FOR TELEPHONE STATE INQUIRY NOW GOES TO THE SENATE

Unanimously, on a roll-call vote, the House Wednesday adopted Representative Hays' order for a joint legislative committee to investigate telephone rates and service. This action was taken after a motion to have the investigation made by the mercantile affairs committee had been defeated.

The order now goes to the Senate.

In the House the adverse report of the committee on railroads on the Boynton bicycle railway bill was specially assigned for Wednesday next.

By a roll-call vote of 154 to 72, a four-fifths vote being necessary, the House refused to suspend its rules to admit for consideration at the present session a bill to consolidate the offices of superintendent of streets and city engineer in Fitchburg.

The committee on the judiciary reported a bill to amend the present law relative to the introduction of testimony relative to previous convictions of witnesses. The bill provides that "The conviction of a witness of a felony may be shown to affect his credibility, but the conviction of a witness of a misdemeanor shall not be admissible to affect his credibility unless the conviction was obtained within a period of five years prior to the time of his testifying, or unless there has been a subsequent conviction of the witness within the period of five years prior to the time of his testifying."

The order offered on Tuesday by Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston, asking the opinion of the justices of the supreme court as to the constitutionality of the act providing for the 1-cent toll in the East Boston tunnel, was referred without debate to the committee on rules. In the Senate these reports were received.

Constitutional amendments—Leave to withdraw to William H. Henry on his petition for the calling of a convention to revise the constitution.

State House and libraries—A resolve to accept from the Sons of the Revolution a bronze memorial tablet and bust of John Hancock to be placed in the State House, provided the same are approved by the art commission of the commonwealth.

Judiciary—Leave to withdraw to Daniel J. Buckley on his petition for a sitting of the superior court in Chicopee for naturalization business. Senator Mack of North Adams and Representatives Meany and W. J. Sullivan dissent.

## PAGE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BILL PASSED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON.—Authorizing maximum appropriations of more than \$14,000,000 for agricultural and trade educational work, the Page vocational education bill was adopted by the Senate Wednesday as a substitute for the Lever-Smith bill, which has passed the House.

The measure will go to the House and ultimately into a conference committee. The Page bill would establish courses of instruction in trades and industries, home economics and agriculture in the various public schools of secondary grade; provide for state agricultural schools, testing and plant breeding stations, the education of teachers and general extension work.

## DR. NICHOL TALKS ON ISAIAH THOMAS

Dr. Charles L. Nichols of Worcester spoke on the work of Isaiah Thomas, the printer, before members of the Society of Printers at a meeting held at the Boston City Club, Wednesday night. About 35 were present, including students of the printing department of the Harvard Business Extension College. There was a collection of Mr. Thomas' books exhibited.

Clarence Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, described briefly some of the books of special interest to printers in the library of the society, which Mr. Thomas founded.

### JUROR'S WIFE KEPT FROM JURY

SEATTLE, Wash.—Trying a damage case in the superior court Wednesday, Judge Gilliam sustained a challenge from the plaintiff, debaring Mrs. J. D. Dean from sitting on the jury. Her husband had previously been accepted as a juror on the same case.

## CORCORAN GALLERY SALE OF PAINTINGS NET IS \$41,000

WASHINGTON.—More pictures were sold at a greater aggregate price from the exhibition of paintings by contemporary American artists, which has just closed here, than ever before in the history of the Corcoran gallery. The total amount received was \$41,000. The Childs Hassam painting, "From a New York Window," which won first prize of \$2000 and the William A. Clark gold medal, was purchased by the Corcoran gallery. His other work, an interior, was sold to Charles V. Wheeler of this city. Ben Foster's two landscapes were both sold, one to the Corcoran gallery and the other to the Art Institute of Chicago.

Charles H. Woodbury of Boston, Mrs. Louise Upton Brumback of Gloucester, John F. Carlson of New York and a number of other artists were successful in disposing of their works. The Corcoran gallery bought five paintings for its permanent exhibition in addition to those already named. They are "My Daughter," by Frank W. Benson of Boston; "Incoming Tide," by Richard N. Brooke of New York; "Cape Porpoise," by Chauncey N. Ryder of New York; "Late Autumn Moonrise," by Mr. Foster, and "Woods in Winter," by Mr. Carlson.

Officials of the gallery undertook the work of selling the paintings without compensation or commission. This was done to promote the interests of the exhibition and to advance the cause of American art. The work of shipping nearly all the paintings to the Philadelphia Art Institute has begun. Several of the more valuable works of the exhibition will be returned to the artists, however.

## SEEKS RIGHT FOR CHURCH TO HOLD BEQUEST IN TRUST

Representing the petitioners who ask the state legislature that The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, be permitted to take and hold in trust certain additional real and personal property in the state, former Governor John L. Bates was the principal speaker at the hearing on the bill before the committee on mercantile affairs at the State House today. A favorable report on the bill was made in the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. Bates said that in the residuary clause of the will of Mrs. Eddy was left to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, a fund to be administered in trust for the promotion and extension of Christian Science as taught by the Rev. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This trust fund, he said, consisted of real and personal property of a considerable amount.

The supreme court of Massachusetts, he continued, has ruled that under section 9 of chapter 37 of the revised laws of Massachusetts, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, could not receive this fund. This section prohibits a church from receiving a bequest the income of which is more than \$2000. Both the Massachusetts and New Hampshire supreme courts, he said, ruled that the gift was legal and valid, and that trustees must administer the fund in accordance with the wishes of the testator. This question that has arisen, he said, is, who shall be the trustee?

Having ruled that The First Church of Christ, Scientist, can not, under the section of the revised laws to which reference has already been made, act as trustee, the bill under consideration was brought that the trust fund might be administered by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, according to the wishes of Mrs. Eddy.

There were no other speakers for the petition and no person appeared in opposition. The hearing was declared to be closed and the committee took the matter under advisement.

## EDUCATORS TO DISCUSS BILLS

A joint meeting of members of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation and the commissioners of the state board of education has been arranged for Feb. 8 to discuss the two bills that the former organization has before the Legislature and the pension bill that the board has submitted.

One of the federation's measures provides that a teacher may retire after 30 years of service, and also provides for compulsory retirement at 65 years of age in the case of women and 70 years in the case of men. The other is a bill, modeled after that of the state of New Jersey, that after a tenure of three years the teacher's position shall be permanent.

## ATLANTIC MILLS TO BE ABSORBED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Negotiations for the sale of the Atlantic cotton mill of Lawrence to the Pacific mills of the same city were said yesterday by officials connected with the two companies to have progressed satisfactorily, and a transfer of the property is expected within a few weeks.

The Atlantic has 3000 looms and 105,000 spindles, with a capacity of \$2,000,000 worth of cloth annually. The company paid its last dividend, one of 4 per cent, in 1910.

## GOOD CITIZENSHIP SOCIETY FORMED

PEABODY, Mass.—A citizens' association has been formed with J. S. Crehore as president; Frank F. Farnham, the Rev. G. W. Penniman, Charles S. Goldthwaite, Dr. John F. Jordan, John O'Brien, the Rev. J. C. Goodacre, Harry T. Merrill, David Craig and George R. Underwood, executive committee. The purpose of the organization is announced to scrutinize the acts of town officials and to look into the qualifications of candidates for office.

### STREET NAME CHANGES PROPOSED

CHICAGO.—Changes in street names that will affect all of this city, but especially the North and West Sides, are proposed in a report which was submitted Wednesday night to the council committee on streets by a sub-committee on nomenclature.

### CLUB TO SING OPERETTA

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—The Singers Club will give Rhys-Herbert's operetta "Sylvia" in concert form at its second concert Monday evening in Crescent hall.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Modern theatergoers find relief in an occasional lapse from the frivolous and even serious drama of today into the solid classics, as the good-sized audience at the Shubert theater Wednesday afternoon would indicate. Therefore Robert Mantell with his Shakespearean repertoire will undoubtedly receive much deserved support during his fortnight here. Wednesday afternoon's performance of "The Merchant of Venice" brought out the strength of the company well and tested Mr. Mantell's versatility from the time he appeared as the wealthy Shylock of power to the court scene that marked his downfall.

Again, taking modern audiences as the judge, appreciation of less harsh acting is popular. Thus Mr. Mantell's human sense draws him away from the violent impersonation of the part. Taking even the strong scene in the Venetian court of justice, where Shylock "thirsts for revenge," Mr. Mantell showed an inclination to be less theatrical in his characterization than the lines would permit.

In the soliloquies, the hypocritical, grasping attitude of the persecuted Jew, the expression of grief over the departure of his daughter, the miserly regret at the sum his daughter took with her, the sparkle of the eye and joyful outbreak at news of the loss of Antonio's ships, and ravenous desire for "r-r-r-revenge," Mr. Mantell was appealingly human.

Allen Thomas clowning Launcelot with such effective intelligence that his mere presence on the stage took attention away from the principal characters that were even then reading their lines.

In the gay moments even the serene clouds were affected and from their quiet course across the blue sky, they suddenly jumped vertically up and down in company with a little jig Launcelot was indulging in. But the operator quickly regained control of the machine and the white mirages continued on their endless sail.

Self sacrificing indeed did Brigham Royce make Antonio. L'Estrange Millman shows a hesitancy of speech as Lorenzo that is overbalanced by romantic characterization of the role. Fritz Lieber made Bassanio rather serious, even when borrowing the 3000 ducats from Shylock through a bond on Antonio. He played the ring episodes well.

A gay happy maiden was Portia as pictured by Miss Florence Rockwell. Her charming personality enables her to dominate her scenes and her conception of mannish characteristics in walking and speech were in a merry key. Miss Genevieve Hamper was a pretty Jessica, who evinced little filial love. Miss Hamper read her lines with insufficient expression, but pleased pictorially.

The cast:  
Shylock.....Mr. Mantell  
Salanio.....John Burke  
Salarino.....Noel Tearle  
Antonio.....Brigham Royce  
Gratiano.....Guy Lindley  
Lorenzo.....L'Estrange Millman  
Bassanio.....Fritz Lieber  
Balthazar.....Edward Lewers  
Old Gobbo.....Alfred Hastings  
Launcelot Gobbo.....Allen Thomas  
A page.....Bessie Lenore  
Tubal.....Raymond Geist  
Duke of Venice.....Alfred Hastings  
Portia.....Miss Florence Rockwell  
Nerissa.....Agnes Elliott Scott  
Jessica.....Genevieve Hamper

### "RICHELIEU"

Wednesday evening Mr. Mantell gave his popular performance of "Richelieu" to an audience which practically filled the house, and which marked the climax with hearty applause.

The cast:  
Cardinal Richelieu.....Robert Mantell  
Gaston, Duke of Orleans.....Noel Tearle  
Baradas.....Brigham Royce  
De Berlinghem.....Allen Thomas  
Adrian de Mauprat.....Fritz Lieber  
Huguet.....John Burke  
Joseph.....Alfred Hastings  
Francisco.....Guy Lindley  
Louis XIII.....L'Estrange Millman  
Louis to Richelieu.....Bessie Lenore  
Clermont.....Raymond Geist  
Secretary.....Edward Lewers  
Another.....Edmund Foss  
Julie De Mortemar.....Florence Rockwell  
Marion De Lorme.....Agnes Elliott Scott

Mr. Mantell has one of his best roles in this play, and succeeds completely in picturing the craft and the dignity of the wise, resourceful cardinal. The actor has the power for the heavy scenes and the subtlety for the moments of intrigue.

Moreover, he believes in the bombastic and theatrical piece sufficiently to project the effect of sincerity, which in all that can be expected of an actor in this outmoded drama. He gets startling effects by whispering and is skillful in the use of his hands, accentuated by adroit use of a lace handkerchief. He comes closest to the modern audience in the tender, human scenes with Julie. Always his musical voice gave pleasure. Julie was all charm and innocence as played by Miss Rockwell, pleasing alike to the ear and the eye. Mr. Lieber gave strong support as DeMauprat and made a vigorous, handsome figure in profile. The others satisfied.

The repertoire for the remaining performances of the week will be as follows: Tonight, "Othello"; Friday night, "King Lear"; Saturday matinee, "Macbeth"; and Saturday evening, "Richard III."

### NEXT WEEK

This is Mrs. Fiske's final week at the Hollis in "The High Road." Next Monday Miss Billie Burke will appear in "The Mind-the-Point Girl," Pinero's latest comedy of contemporary British life. Mr. Mantell's repertoire at the Shubert theater next week runs as follows: Monday, "Louis XI."; Tuesday and Friday, "Julius Caesar"; Wednesday matinee, "Richelieu"; Wednesday and Saturday

nights, "Macbeth"; Thursday, "Othello"; Saturday matinee, "Merchant of Venice." Miss Elliston will have the leading role in "Sunday" next week at the St. James theater.

Continuing plays will be "Disraeli," Plymouth; "The Woman," Park; "The Garden of Allah," Boston; "Bunt Pulls the Strings," Majestic; "Believe Me, Xantippe," Castle Square; "Milestones," Tremont.

Leland Powers will impersonate Ros-tand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" next Monday evening in Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue.

### STUDENTS REVIVE CHAPMAN PLAY

The graduate class at Emerson College of Oratory presented George Chapman's "All Fools" in Huntington Chambers hall, last evening, as the fourth in a series of revivals of early English drama. The play of wits so conspicuous in works of the period toward the end of the sixteenth century is in this production the principal characteristic and had a capital rendering by the students. The part of Valerio was excellently played by Miss Keck, whose enunciation was clear and distinct. Dariozzo as presented by Miss Watts was given a most efficient rendering. The haughty mannerisms were well pictured. Miss Hartigan as Portunio and Miss Coad as Claudio, were pleasing and Mrs. Churchill gave dignity to the part of Mark Antonio. Miss Black as Gostanzo was an acceptable knight. Other parts well played were Rinaldo, the younger, by Miss Bent; Kyte, a notary, Miss Hartigan; Curio, Miss Sullivan; a drawer, Miss Walsh; Francis Puke, Miss Ball; Gazette, Miss Walter; Bellanora, Miss Clark, and Gratiana, Miss Albertson.

## PORT BOARD PLANS FOR PIER'S PAVING

Patented bitulithic macadam will be used on 63,000 square yards or nearly the entire first and two thirds of the second floor of the Commonwealth pier at South Boston, granolithic pavement on 20,900 square yards and wood blocks on nearly 5000 square yards of the pier, by decision of the port directors at their meeting Wednesday, making the total cost of covering approximately 88,000 square yards nearly \$108,000.

The wood block surface will be used, if it can be laid at a cost not exceeding \$2.63 per square yard, where the heaviest teaming will occur at the entrance to the pier sheds on the first floor and within the covered concourse reached by the elevated roadway from Summer street on the second floor.

The granolithic pavement will be placed on the floors of office and waiting rooms and the middle section of the second story of the pier reserved for passengers, at a price of 81 cents per square yard set by the directors. The larger space where the movement of freight will occur is to be covered with the patented material at a cost of \$1.28 per square yard.

Directors Joseph A. Conry, and William S. McNary, chairman of the state harbor and land commission, left the meeting, inasmuch as they formed the minority in opposition to the action taken.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board, estimates that \$10,000 is saved to the state from the original estimate by adopting this method of paving the pier. The directors hold their regular weekly meeting today.

## MR. BURKE IS TO LEAD CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON.—Representative John Burke of South Dakota is to be the new Republican "pilot" in congressional campaigns, it was learned today. He is to be the active successor as chairman of the G. O. P. congressional committee of Representative William McKinley of Illinois, who retires from Congress March 4, because of defeat in the November elections.

Mr. Burke will take over the reins for the Republicans in preparation for the 1914 campaign. He is now vice-chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee.

### LIBRARY HOURS CHANGED

READING, Mass.—Hereafter North Reading Public Library will be open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 9, in addition to former hours, and Miss Bernice Turner has been appointed assistant to Miss Addie W. Gowing, librarian. A branch library, in charge of Miss Grace Eames, is soon to be opened in the West Village district.

### BILL SEEKS USE OF FUNDS

WASHINGTON.—A loss of \$40,000,000 in interest on idle funds in the treasury since 1905 and a much greater loss on funds deposited without interest in national banks will be described in a report expected to be made to the House soon favoring the adoption of the Goeke bill, for a compulsory deposit law.

### GRAND TRUNK WORK EXPECTED

SOUTHERIDGE, Mass.—Bruce A. Underwood, division engineer for the Massachusetts construction of the Grand Trunk railroad, and E. A. Probst, superintendent of engineers for Rhode Island and Massachusetts, have engaged permanent quarters for the railroad project at work on the road will be resumed in March.

### HARVESTER HOLDERS GET NOTICE

NEW YORK.—Stockholders of the International Harvester Company will today receive a circular giving the details of the International Harvester Corporation, recently incorporated in New Jersey to handle the foreign business and certain of the domestic plants of the parent company.

## SHOE CUT PROMISED AS COMMITTEE NEARS TARIFF HEARINGS END

WASHINGTON.—When the ways and means committee of the House resumed its tariff hearing today it was expected that discussion of the items on the sundries schedule would be speedily disposed of following the unsuccessful effort Wednesday to convince the committee that it should retain the present tariff of 10 and 15 per cent ad valorem on boots and shoes.

Chairman Underwood of the committee flatly told the gathering of representatives of the wholesale and retail shoe industries of the country that the tariff now was prohibitive; that there was no revenue, and that retention of the present rates was impossible. He said the committee would welcome recommendations as to where the tax could be put between 10 per cent and nothing. Questions by the committee indicated a sentiment favorable to a big drop in these rates.

Numerous spokesmen appeared for the various branches of the shoe business. National associations of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and of the labor unions, all favoring the present duties.

Mr. Underwood said that the Democrats did not purpose to play favorites as between industries in the work of carrying out the party pledge for revision downward; that while he hoped there never would be a Democratic tariff so below the reasonably competitive basis as to close down any factory in the country, he and others of the committee wanted to write such rates as would stimulate a reasonable competition.

He said that the final arbiter, the American people, at the last election, had rendered a verdict for "tariff for revenue" instead of "for protection," and that "you cannot expect us to write a protective tariff, even if only 2 per cent."

This foreshadowing of the domestic policy of the coming extra session of Congress came about during the examination of J. Franklin McElwain of Boston, head of a shoe manufacturing company. Mr. McElwain protested that a drop to 2 per cent ad valorem would mean the abolition of the manufacturers' profits and that putting shoes on the free list gradually would result in wage reductions.

"The ultimate consumer," he agreed, "would benefit by free shoes, but it would strike a blow at an immense industry."

"Are you willing as a witness under oath," insisted Mr. Underwood, "to state that if we put shoes on the free list it is going to wipe out American competition with foreign shoes?"

Mr. McElwain hesitated and finally said, "No," adding, however, that workmen would be forced to accept less wages.

The committee was curious to know why the tariff was necessary when the American manufacturers were selling shoes "in 87 countries" in one instance at the "very door of the foreign competition." Mr. McElwain said that exports were no criterion of competitive conditions and that "you can sell a gold brick in any country; it's the salesman that turns the trick."

## GOV. HAINES ASKS FOR UTILITY BOARD

AUGUSTA, Me.—A renewal of the request in his inaugural address that the Legislature enact a public service commission or court to regulate the affairs of all public service corporations, including the railroads, was made by Governor Haines on Wednesday in a message to the Legislature, with which he submitted the report of the investigation by the state board of arbitration and conciliation of the strike of the engineers and firemen of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad.

### CHEESE, BILLS ARE HEARD

At the continued hearing late Wednesday on Mayor Fitzgerald's two bills to regulate the sale of cheese and to make a standard for cheese; and that cheese made of skimmed milk should be so stamped, E. J. Slattery of South Framingham, Waitfield Tuck of Winchester, G. M. Harwood of the state dairy bureau and Professor Jordan, chemist of the Boston board of health, spoke in favor of the bills. The bills were opposed by A. E. Briggs and Francis Batchelder of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

### WATER MAIN BREAKS

LOWELL.—The breaking of a 12-inch water main at Tower's corner, where Central, Gorham and Middlesex streets intersect, caused a loss yesterday approaching \$25,000 tied up street car traffic for many hours, disabled gas and electric light service for a time and put about 800 telephones out of service. The broken pipe rested on a rock and it is supposed that some extraordinary pressure caused it to break.

### PAST MASTERS ELECT

SALEM, Mass.—North Shore Past Masters Masonic Association met last evening in Masonic hall and John W. Raymond of Salem presided. Arthur W. Beekford of Danvers was elected president and George F. Cooke of Salem, secretary. Subsequently a banquet and entertainment was enjoyed.

### COURT RULES ON CITIZENSHIP

CHICAGO.—Married aliens, whose families are in their native land, must bring them to the United States before they can become citizens, according to a ruling of Federal Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis, who was sitting here in place of Judge K. M. Landis.



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HOTEL AND TRAVEL  
 DEPARTMENT  
 Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,  
 Boston.







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## WESTERN STATE

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**WANTED**—Wall paper salesman  
large wholesale concern; one with  
experience preferred; opportunity for  
advancement. **W. L. YETTER & CO.,**  
Ver, Colo.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MAL**

**COOK** (26) wants position in can  
rec.

GOOD FARM HAND seeks employment (31); distance no object; central or western states preferred. HARRY COLE Frankford av., Philadelphia.

MAN with experience in clothing agents' furnishings wants position in

of Montana, in small town; single.  
35. C. S. WHITTENHALL, care of  
Cutler, Lewistown, Mont.

**MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR**—S  
young man, 2 years' experience, d  
position; West preferred. HARRY  
SELMO, 19 Delevan st., Rochester, N.

**WANTED**—Position on the west coa  
thoroughly experienced accountant;

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**  
SOPRANO with large experience v  
like church position, preferably in a  
oratorio, old English and the clas

American; European training; will  
anywhere. Address MISS LAURA  
COOKE, 3000 Michigan blyd., Chicago

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**PACIFIC COAST**

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**HELP WANTED—MALE**

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MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT want  
sell our line of bungalow and art  
ware; one preferred who travels from  
Louis or Kansas City. PACIFIC H.  
WARE MFG. CO., 145 West Railroad  
Los Angeles, Cal.

MAN wanted to do little jobs  
the house; one handy with tools  
preferred. HARMS & CO., 1271 20th av.  
Francisco, Cal.

**ORCHARD WORK**—Man wanted wants to learn orchard work, pruning, spraying etc.; steady employment. Address **CHARLES MCINTYRE**, Eder Daisy P. O., Wash.

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**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

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**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Woman middle age wanted. MRS. J. BOYLES, Colton, Wash.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MAL**

**CHEF**, steward, experienced, want sion in small hotel or club; young ried man. W. F. TAYLOR, 3290 5th Ave. Blaine, C.

**ENGINEER** (steam), first class lic. 9 years' experience, desires position. J. ALLEN, 748 Kohler st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**LUMBERMAN**, yardman, foreman, salesman, yard or road, 8 years' experience, 5 for myself, 3 with companies, habits temperate. LUY-WEI, 1258 Liberty st., Santa Clara, Cal.

**POSITION** wanted by a middle-married man; experienced oil well driller; strictly temperate and reliable. Ad. **G. D. KINCAID**, 1604 S. Hope st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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**SALES ADVERTISING** or distributor wanted for manufacturer in southern California; position wanted by man with previous experience; references. **JOHN F. MORGAN**, station 100, Los Angeles, Cal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**  
**ATTENDANT**—Practical woman domestic position. MISS SELINA ORR, 1506 st., near Webster, San Francisco, Cal.  
**—BY COMPETENT D. E. BOOKER**  
**—Position in San Francisco where a**

and trustworthiness will be appreciated.  
New York city references from best hotels  
or commercial firms. CAROLINE L. L.  
LEN, 640 Madison av., New York city.

**MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER** in  
family, or attendant; thoroughly ex-  
perienced American lady desires position  
Portland, Ore., or Los Angeles, Cal.  
A. E. MOORE, care A. E. Holbrook

**NURSERY MAID** or mother's helper. A refined woman desires position; location not important. **MISS C. KIMBALL**, E. 4th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

anywhere. Address MISS LAURA COOKE, 3000 Michigan blvd., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position in Los Angeles Hollywood, as tracer; 13 years' experience in tracing mechanical drawings; excellent references. MISS BLANCHE M. HOY, KISS, 6817 De Longpre av., Hollywood, Cal.

## CANADA—FOREIGN

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BLACKSMITH** wanted; white, married; familiar with steel tempering, work, machinery; position Alberta farm; \$4 with board and lodging; call

white. C. D. PRESTON, Y. M. C. A.,  
field, Mass.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

WANTED—Capable girl as general n  
small family; help given; comfort  
home. MRS. HEPBURN, 93 Lonsdale  
Barnes, London, Eng.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MAL**  
ACCOUNTANT, at present emp  
with wholesale drygoods concern, de  
engagement with good firm; age 32; r  
ences on application. JAMES McC  
2702 Park av., Montreal, Can.

ACCOUNTANT and all round office  
fluent Spanish, wants better position

BOOKKEEPER or secretary: position wanted by American; familiar with the east; auditor and stenographer; thoroughly experienced. Address A. O. D. GOURLEY, 61 Robinson rd., Hongkong, China.

**BOOKKEEPER OR SECRETARY**—position wanted by American, familiar with the law; fast; auditor and stenographer thoroughly experienced. Address A. GOURDIN, 61 Robinson rd., Hong Kong, China.

**YOUNG SWISS MAN** wishes position as gardener in England, where he would have opportunity to learn the English language.

language: Good References. HEINRICH  
KUSER, Feldmeilen, Ct. Zurich, Swi-  
land.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

COOK—Scotchwoman, experienced;  
wishes situation; will go anywhere;  
references given. MISS SUSAN MAR-  
Aberdeen, Ar. Westmouth, Mon.

ENGLISH ATTENDANT (28) wants  
situation; baby preferred; 12 years' refer-  
ence. GRACE BERTANT, 17 St. Pauls rd., E  
ssex, Essex Co., England.

SEWING MAID desires work by  
day near Brighton; needlework and  
laundry. MAUDE TAYLOR, 3 Mace-  
don St., E. E. 14-3.

**SWISS GOVERNNESS**, diplomae, v situation; German, French, English; subjects; highly recommended; pr traveling; children 6 to 14. EMMIE S. TLER, 17 St. Pauls rd., Barking, Essex England.

**WANTED**—Position secretary; Fre knowledge English, shorthand, typewr

MISS SCHIER, 133 Rue de la Gate, E  
pres, Paris S. x. O., France.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY desires po  
nursery governess; fluent French, Eng  
abroad preferred. MISS BAESSLER, 1  
ces Gate, London. S. W., England.





## PRESIDENT RENEWS ATTACK ON PLAN FOR FILIPINO FREEDOM

Before Ohio Society in Washington Mr. Taft Opposes  
Bill Pending to Give Independence to Philippines

### NOT READY, HE SAYS

WASHINGTON—President Taft in his farewell speech to the Ohio Society of Washington last night vigorously attacked the bill now pending in Congress proposing autonomy and independence in eight years for the Philippines.

"Is it possible," asked the President, "that the Democratic party is going to reverse the policy that has vindicated itself by 10 years' experience merely for the purpose of conforming to the cobwebbed planks of forgotten platforms? Will they not, before they take such an irretrievable step, obtain reliable information as to the conditions that obtain in the islands? This issue has been relegated to the limbo of free silver or the narrow doctrine of states rights. Those who continue to give out their lucubrations on the Philippines are now fewer than those who expect to attend the next inaugural dance."

Speaker Champ Clark, who followed the President, declined to debate with him the Democratic policy of independence for the Philippines. "I am not going to debate the question of Philippine independence with President Taft," said Mr. Clark. "I have no inclination to make a Philippine speech. I wish we were out of there in as good shape as we were when we got in. But according to the Democratic platform—which I didn't make—we are committed to a policy. I believe that when a man gets office on a platform he should religiously live up to the planks that are in that platform."

President Taft began his address with an eulogy of President McKinley. From praise of McKinley he turned to the Philippines and said in part:

"After three administrations and more have passed, and after two successive presidential campaigns with silence on the Philippines as the issue, the country is asked to make a change. We are asked to meet a recrudescence of opposition to our Philippine policy and the threat to turn back the hands of time; to reverse the verdict of a decade and to give up all our achievements for a new experiment, which can only result in confusion and humiliation and involve us in international complications and bring us again with damaged prestige to an abandonment of that policy.

The Philippine Islands are not yet ready for self-government, and no influence could be more detrimental upon their future than the enactment of the measure now pending in the House of Representatives providing for a change in their government.

Senators Burton and Pomerene and Representative Cannon also made addresses. Justice Day, of the supreme court, was toastmaster, and Justices McKenna, Lurton and Lamar were among the guests at the speakers' table.

Yale Alumni Meet

The local Yale Alumni Association, at its annual dinner last night, greeted and bade farewell to President Taft. A long cheer welcomed the President to the hall, and the strains of the "Boola" song with other college songs, rang out during the evening.

Those of us who, by reason of our information and experience, believe that a reversal of that policy now will lead to national humiliation and embarrassment, should not keep our mouths closed, but we have a right to appeal to those who are coming into power in the next administration—the executive and the legislators—to inform themselves well before they depart from a course which has been fraught with the utmost benefit to the people of the Philippine Islands.

President Taft declared that when he next met with the Washington Yale alumni it would "be as a member of the faculty come back to tell of the faculty of the university." Whether the faculty at Yale would treat him as a freshman, he said, he did not know. He spoke in a jovial mood of his coming duties as Kent professor of law at Yale, saying he was doubtful as to what he was to do, but that it meant something to have been on the bench long enough to have acquired the reputation of knowing all about the law.

"But it's a different matter," he added, "when you have to be examined every day by a lot of bright young students. If you can restrain their curiosity sufficiently, the position may be fairly satisfactory."

Mr. Taft then launched into an attack on some of the modern professors of political economy, "whose heads are in the clouds, and who have lost all sense of proportion as to what is valuable in present civilization and what we must anchor to," adding:

"I want to help to bring the students of one university to realize what it means to be an American now, and what benefits this country, with its constitution, gives us. I think we are enjoying many benefits without realizing how much of self-sacrifice it took to bring them about."

PRISON ORDER DEFEATED

The order for an extensive investigation into the administration of the Concord reformatory, introduced by Councilor Collins of South Boston, was defeated by the executive council, only Mr. Collins voting for it.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### MALDEN

Two teachers were elected at the meeting of the school board last evening. Miss Annie E. Lee of Attleboro was elected to the fifth grade Lincoln school, and Miss Ethel M. Bassett of Attleboro to the fifth grade Belmont school.

St. Paul's Episcopal church held its annual meeting yesterday and elected: Moderator, the Rev. William E. Dowty; senior warden, William B. de las Casas; junior warden, William D. Hawley; clerk, James W. Ripley; treasurer, Edward B. Wentworth; vestrymen, James T. Chase, Dr. A. W. Horr and John W. Drake; membership committee, Howard B. Clifford, Herbert E. Smith and George Richardson.

### ARLINGTON

George Learn, superintendent of the Alaskan Baptist orphanage, will talk on the work in Alaska this evening in the First Baptist church.

Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., has elected: Commander, Edwin L. Sterling; senior vice-commander, Henry Clark; junior vice-commander, George H. Averill; chaplain, J. Willard Russell; adjutant, John Ewart; patriotic instructor, Charles S. Parker; quartermaster, Sylvester C. Frost; surgeon, David Cheney; officer of the day, Alfred H. Knowles; officer of the guard, Henry W. Berthrong; quartermaster sergeant, Leander D. Bradley, and sergeant-major, Horace M. Smith.

### WAKEFIELD

At last night's meeting of Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., a committee of 38, of which Edward Y. Lewis is chairman, Arthur M. Moore, secretary, and Andrew G. Anderson, treasurer, was appointed to arrange for the ninety-fourth anniversary entertainment in town hall, March 7.

The name of George E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen, has been added to the list of candidates for town treasurer. Grammar school pupils living near the town lines in Melrose and Stoneham will be affected by an order going into effect tomorrow which raises the town's charge for tuition from \$25 to \$30 a year.

### WINTHROP

The cafe chantant to be given by the Young Woman's Guild of St. John's Episcopal church at the parish house this evening will be under the direction of Miss Sallie M. Clark, Miss May D. Brown, Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Miss Genevieve McDonald, Miss Velita Griffiths and Miss Mildred Ray.

Charles C. Hutchinson has presented to the Frost public library a cup made from wood from the elm which stood on Boston common for so many years previous to 1870.

### EVERETT

Plans are under way for the formation of a civic improvement association.

A special committee appointed by Mayor James Chambers to select a new location for the city yards has reported options on locations on Spring street, Williams street, Tremont street and Floyd street, the locations adjoining the railroad tracks.

### MEDFORD

West Medford Progressive Club has organized with the election of these officers: President, Herman N. Baker; vice-presidents, William F. Macey, the Rev. Frank I. Paradise, Mrs. Susan Halliwell Brooks and Mrs. Helen I. Chipman; secretary, Harold A. Meyer; treasurer, Leon R. Bigelow.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

The new tunnel under the tracks of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad, midway between the Jamaica Plain and Boylston street stations, connecting Amory and Lamberton streets, will be opened in a few weeks.

### QUINCY

The Woman's Alliance of the Wolaston Unitarian church held a meeting in the vestry Wednesday afternoon.

At the midweek meeting of the Wolaston Congregational church this evening Miss Jennie Purchase, secretary of the Associated Charities, will deliver an address.

### ROXBURY

At the installation of Beethoven lodge, N. E. O. P., William Taylor, who had served for 10 years as the treasurer, was given a pocketbook; G. Sydney Shaw, the retiring warden was presented with a past warden's jewel and Deputy Hurley was given a turquoise scarf pin.

### READING

Reading Odd Fellows Building Association is planning a concert by the local brass band and Lotus Glee Club for Feb. 13, to raise funds for the new building recently dedicated.

### WEST ROXBURY

A joint installation of Betsey Ross tent, Daughters of Veterans, and Joseph Stedman camp, Sons of Veterans, will be held in G. A. R. hall, Friday evening.

### MELROSE

At the meeting of the Melrose Teachers Club last evening George Kiernan of Boston gave dramatic readings from "Rip Van Winkle."

### CHELSEA

The annual reunion of the Stickney Association of the Carter school will be held at the Quincy house, Feb. 27.

### RETIREMENT PENSION DENIED

SALEM, Mass.—According to a decision by City Solicitor Michael L. Sullivan, as given to Mayor Hurley yesterday, John W. Libbey, who has been trustee of the school department for nearly half a century, and who had asked for retirement, is not eligible for a pension.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

### NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—What is it that makes a city prosperous?

This is a question which comes home to the people of New Orleans as well as to the inhabitants of every considerable town in the United States. There will be, doubtless, a variety of answers to this question, each based on some special theory. Some think all that is necessary is to secure as many persons as possible to come here and spend money; in other words, to make this city a great pleasure resort and a convention city. That is well enough in its way. New Orleans has many elements and conditions which make it a desirable place for visitors, and particularly for visitors who have money. . . . There are amusements of every sort, and the country and waters around the city furnish unsurpassed facilities for hunting and fishing. Moreover, our merchants and purveyors of clothing, millinery and styles in such matters are up to the highest mark. Therefore, New Orleans offers almost unlimited attractions to visitors. More than this, it is a great importing and exporting market, and there should be no limit to its ability to draw trade. This is all right as far as it goes, and it should and does exert no small influence in the growth and prosperity of the city. But there is another factor, and that the greatest in building a city, and this is manufacturing. To be a great city it must have population, and there can be only as much population in any city as there is employment for it, the means of earning an honest and sufficient livelihood. What is needed is manufacturing on a great scale, to support great numbers of skilled and industrious people. . . . There is one industry in which New Orleans is extremely backward, when it ought to be foremost in it, and that is the manufacture of cotton. The staple is at hand, and our moderately damp climate is peculiarly favorable to the spinning of this, our own product. New Orleans ought to be second to Manchester, the great English metropolis for making cotton goods, a city to which millions of bales are shipped every year from our wharves. All this will come in time, but it is strange that the extraordinary advantages of this city have been so long neglected. Other industries which should, by reason of every condition of advantage, be established are the building of iron and steel ships, and of railway locomotives and of trunk-line and street-railway cars. The requisite iron and steel and coal and petroleum are all in easy reach by water transportation, and our great timber forests of pine and hardwoods are at hand to furnish what is needed.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Good government in the American republic for many years has tripped and entangled itself in a web woven of the diverse interests of national, state, and local politics. It has been said that the one conspicuous failure of the democratic experiment in America has been the failure of city government. This, in the degree that it is true, has been explained in many ways. The chief cause is only lately becoming apparent to the public. That cause is the entanglement of local issues in national politics. So long as men vote for a man to administer the business of a city because he believes as they do on some question which has nothing whatever to do with the city's business, so long will there be inefficient or corrupt administration of the city's business. . . . No greater advance could be made toward clean politics, toward clean thinking, and right feeling in politics and public thought and action, than by sweeping out of existence this linking of national and local issues. We shall not go forward fast or far until this is done. And it is going to be done. For many years the Tribune and other unbossed newspapers throughout the country have been preaching the doctrine of independent voting, supporting municipal leagues and citizens tickets, hammering at local issues regardless of irrelevant party ties, fighting the bosses who held the system together. These years of industrial propaganda are beginning to bring in their harvest. The day is at hand when our local elections will be put upon their own feet, stripped clean of the burden of irrelevant state or national problems and made to bear directly, logically, and singly upon the local concerns. That time cannot come too soon. We ought to bring it about now in this day of alert and progressive thought. We can do it if we will that it shall be done, in spite of professional politics, in spite of irrelevant party affiliations. We can do it, and the day of doing must not be postponed.

SACRAMENTO UNION—An estimate of Sacramento's population based on the number of names in the 1913 city directory, and making the usual allowance of 2½ in population to each name, places the number of inhabitants at 71,527. That is, there are 28,611 names in the directory. This of course is not absolutely accurate; it is not claimed to be other than an estimate, but it is the method of estimating ordinarily adopted, and it is conceded to come fairly close to the statistical fact. But however the estimate may be viewed there is one fact in connection with the figures that talks for itself and that will not be gainsaid. It is this: There are over 2500 more names in the directory this year than there were a year ago. . . . In its phenomenal growth during the last year and several preceding years, Sacramento city has not in the least outstripped Sacramento valley. Indeed, the city has been compelled to run a merry race to keep up with the valley, and some might consider it a moot question whether or not it has entirely done so. From the

Y. M. C. A. SEEKS TO ERASE HOME BROCKTON, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. will inaugurate a membership campaign Friday evening, for the purpose of securing funds to erect a new seven-story building on Main street. The intention is to convert the present building into a business block. Charles S. Ward has been appointed campaign manager. There have been 10 teams chosen. These teams will hold a supper Friday evening in Barristers Hall.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH.—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.40. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.10.

## REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 60 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

## MANUFACTURING SITES—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—Manufacturing site of 300x800 feet at Clinton, Iowa, on the Mississippi river with 3 switch tracks to different railroads, and all buildings, machines, etc. used in a wholesale lumber yard. Price \$37,000. A. J. SMITH, 26 N. Jefferson st., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, improved, city property, business or residence, write MCGILL & HOOKER, P. O. Box 193, Port Angeles, Wash.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

OCEAN VIEW at Coconut Grove—Lots on dredged channel to deep water; best boating facilities on Biscayne Bay; map; description; terms. R. L. STEWART, Coconut Grove, Fla.

## STORE SPACE—PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Mail-order business with clientele, have space with hair dresser; ladies only. J. 23 Monitor office.

## ROOMS AND BOARD—PHILADELPHIA

ROOMS AND BOARD, permanent or transient; desirable location; near surface and elevated lines. 3305 Arch st., W. Phila.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

### WOMEN'S APPAREL—CINCINNATI

McALPINS  
Great January  
Clearance Sale  
of Women's Apparel  
Now Going On  
The McAlpin Store  
The Best and Rarest Goods

TAILORS—CINCINNATI  
The Busy Little  
Tailor Shop  
Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that  
Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co.  
411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

northern to the southern boundary of the valley, and from east to west, there has been no city, town or remotest hamlet which has not joined step in some degree in the march of progress and development. Talk with the men from Chicago, Marysville, Orville, Willows, Colusa, Corning, Red Bluff, Redding; with men from any village or from some mountain district, and one and all, their tale will be one of growth and more growth. Withal, this valley and city have hardly more than begun their record, for here is to be a world-famed district and its city is to be a world-known metropolis, and as Philadelphia is to New York, so will Sacramento be to San Francisco.

REPUBLICANS OF  
WARD 25 DINE

Informal speeches by guests, officers and members of the Republican Club of ward 25 were given at the fourth annual dinner of that organization at the Boston City Club last night. About 180 were present, including Assistant United States District Attorney E. Mark Sullivan, Senator David T. Montague and Representatives Channing Cox and William S. McKinney of ward 10, and Grafton D. Cushing speaker of the House.

LOCAL FIRM GETS  
ARMY SHOE ORDER

Joseph M. Herman & Co. of Boston yesterday received the United States war department contract for making of 200,000 pairs of lace russet army shoes, to be delivered before Jan. 1, 1914, at a cost of approximately \$600,000. This order represents about two thirds of all the shoes needed to supply the standing army and the state militiamen in one year. The Herman factory at Millis, Mass., will be enlarged to deliver the goods on time.

COTTON CASE PUT FORWARD  
WASHINGTON—The Supreme court Wednesday granted the request of the department of justice for an issue of the court's ruling in the Patton cotton corner case that the supreme court has reversed the federal court of southern New York in holding that the indictment against James A. Patton, Eugene G. Seales, Frank B. Hayne and W. P. Brown for alleged conspiracy to corner cotton, did not state an offense under the Sherman anti-trust law. The court's action will put the government into position to press the case against the defendants.

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ROADS SAID TO BE LOSING MONEY  
WASHINGTON—Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island railway, Wednesday told the joint congressional committee investigating railway mail compensation that New England railroads were heavy losers on their railway mail service. He said the railroads wanted a method of compensation to net the roads a little more than a dollar for each dollar now expended, which now was not the case.

CIVIC CLUB IS ORGANIZED  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Arlington Civic Club has been organized. The club plans to meet the last Tuesday each month in Crescent hall. The officers are: President Arthur P. Freed; vice-president, J. B. Boylston; secretary, J. E. Swensen; treasurer, Benjamin G. Jones; auditor, Dr. E. R. Brooks.

## REAL ESTATE

### MEDFORD

FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st.—6 room house; all modern conveniences; furnace heat; near steam and electric cars; rent \$25. J. R. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—Farm consisting of 150 acres, near Pons, Okla.; has been cultivated for some years; estimated value \$40 per acre; good community. Address owner, G. R. TURLEY, 1427 Estes ave., Chicago.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

SURVEYS and REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank community. Address owner, G. R. TURLEY, 1427 Estes ave., Chicago.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

CHOICE SUITE IN HOTEL PURITAN  
COMMONWEALTH AVE.—Three rooms and bath furnished or unfurnished, to suit for three months or more, or lease will be assigned. Address J. C. P. O. Box 2410, or inquire at hotel.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—An established PLUMBING and HEATING BUSINESS in good Kansas city of opportunity for one or two men with \$5000. Address J. N. ROSS, Independence, Kansas.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for barber with push and ability to start in business; shop in an institution, central location, with large attendance. L. 4 Monitor Office.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI  
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF  
Trunks and Leather Goods  
IN CINCINNATI  
Bankhardt's  
438-440 RACE ST.

PHOTOGRAPHS—CINCINNATI  
That Old  
Daguerreotype  
TYPE OF THE PAST  
PHOTOGRAPH can be  
artistically and clearly  
reproduced, while pre-  
serving the character and  
quaintness of the original.  
Write me about it today.  
Arrangements for sittings at studio  
or at your residence made by appointment.

TOEPPERT, Photographer  
325 FOURTH AVE. EAST, CINCINNATI, O.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES—CINCINNATI  
SHARPENING safety razor blades super-  
bly, all kinds. 25c doz. net. J. H. SIMONS,  
cutter, 327A 6th ave. East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEN OF BROWN  
TO HAVE DINNER

The alumni of Brown University in Boston and vicinity will hold their fortieth annual dinner at the American house on Feb. 7. There will be a reception at 5:30, followed by a business meeting at 6, the dinner to be served at 6:30.

The following speakers will be heard: The Rev. Orrin Philip Gifford '74, president of the association; Prof. Walter Goodnow Everett '85, acting president, 1912-13; the Rev. George Hodges, dean Episcopal theological school, Cambridge; John Martin Thomas, president of Middlebury College; Prof. Francis Greene '91; John Farwell Moors, Harvard '85, member Boston finance commission; Clifford Spencer Anderson '00, assistant city solicitor of Worcester.

POSTAL CLERKS  
ENTERTAIN CROWD

More than 12,000 persons attended the twenty-first annual entertainment of the Boston Postoffice Clerks Mutual Benefit Association in the Mechanics building last night. The march was headed by Terence O'Donnell, president of the organization and Miss Rose Downey. Others included Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, Assistant Postmaster Haynes, City Treasurer Slattery.

The hall was decorated in red, white and blue. Music was by the letter carriers' band, led by Jacques Benayette.

JUDGES ARE SCARCE  
Judge Morton of the United States district court has found it necessary to withhold attention from important cases and has been obliged to sit this week in the local United States circuit court of appeals. In this court the situation has arisen of there not being available a circuit judge for some of the cases on the list. Judges Aldrich, Brown and Hale, all district judges, presided at the case of the National Electric Signaling Company against Reginald A. Fessenden.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

### QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

Special for the remainder of the week. 1000 lbs. seconds, slightly scratched but strictly fresh goods, 2 lbs. for 40c. Our celebrated Cream Caramels, the caramels that contain the most pure, fresh cream of any in the U. S. that we know of. Try them and you will know. Per lb. . . . 40c

With each lb. of above caramels we will present to the purchaser ½ lb. of our assorted fancy hard candies to introduce them. SPECIAL CHOCOLATE PEPPER. 19c

CHOCOLATE COVERED Caramels. . . . 17c  
Marshmallow Belmonts. . . . 25c  
Delicious Molasses Kisses. . . . 12c  
Our Sunday Special cannot be equalled for 25c in Boston. . . . 25c  
Our regular Saturday Special cannot be equalled for 40c. . . . 40c  
Best Granulated Sugar to wholesalers 4c

81 PORTLAND STREET

ROOMS  
BATHS on every floor, elegant sunny room, steam heat; every conv.; reception parlor; ne. near station. 35 Plummer st.

ROXBURY, 22 Rockville Park—Two very pleasant rooms just vacated; plenty of heat and hot water. Telephone 2607-M.

TO LET—Large attractive fur, front room in private family. Address 88 University rd., Brookline.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS  
MARION TYLER  
Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED  
HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample. 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Invt. 300), 20 Warren st., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE  
HOUSEKEEPER WANTED with dau-  
ter who would care for children before and after school; family of 2 adults and 3 children; permanent position; good salary for right person. Apply Friday morning between 9 and 12 at 11 Marion st., Arlington, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALE  
STENOGRAPHER WANTED on flat plate book and job work; only one experienced in all branches; must be able to work with particulars. M 38 Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
WANTED—Two salesmen who have covered the department stores and the jobbing trade for many years are desirous of adding to their lines; would be glad to communicate with some first-class manufacturers. Address ATWOOD, 15 State st., New York city.

POULTRY  
WIRTHMORE  
THE WORTHMORE  
Poultry Feeds  
Get them from your grain dealer.  
CHAS. M. COX CO.,  
Chamber of Commerce, Boston.

6x8 PORTABLE  
POULTRY  
HOUSE, \$15  
COLONY  
HOUSE, \$25  
Oats Sprouter,  
Shipping Coops,  
Training Coops,  
Nests, etc.

Write for Free Circular.  
E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

CHICKENS—Thousands, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns, \$15 per 100; 15 years good personal care, through culling and selecting for vigor, uniform feather and great laying qualities; circulars, write, call, telephone. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass.

PIGEONS  
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# Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

## AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY'S NET PROFITS OF RECORD SIZE

Gain Over Preceding Twelve Months Amounts to Thirty-Six Per Cent and Almost \$400,000 Greater Than the Previous Record Earnings of 1910

American Brass Company, of which Charles F. Brooker is president, celebrated its first year as an actual operating company by rolling up net profits of record proportions, the total being \$2,274,738, a gain over the net earnings of the previous year of 36 per cent, and almost \$400,000 greater than the previous record earnings of the year 1910.

Share profits in the year ended Dec. 31 last were equal to 15.1 per cent on the \$15,000,000 capital stock outstanding, and compare with 9.6 per cent in 1911, 12.5 per cent in 1910 and 11.7 per cent in 1909. Up to the close of the calendar year 1911, American Brass Company had been a holding company, owning the entire stock issues of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, the Benedict & Barnham Manufacturing Company, the Coo Brass Manufacturing Company, and the Waterbury Brass Company. At that time the logical step was taken of making the parent company an operating concern rather than a holding company, and the subsidiary companies were liquidated, and their businesses taken over by the American Brass Company.

The record of the company for the past five years is presented below, and an average earning power of better than 11 per cent per annum is shown on the stock:

	Net earn.	Inc.	% inc on stock
1912	\$2,274,738	\$230,000	11.1
1911	1,445,542	441,402	30.5
1910	1,887,004	119,457	6.3
1909	1,205,547	70,029	5.8
1908	4,037,518	263,730	20.3

Compared with average share earnings as shown above in this five-year period of slightly over 11 per cent, dividends paid to stockholders averaged only 6 per cent, although 7 per cent was paid in 1912.

As a result of this large undistributed earning balance, American Brass closed its books Dec. 31, 1912, with a surplus account of \$8,181,590, which is equivalent to a premium of \$51 per share of stock. In other words, the stock has a book value of \$51 per share.

The only real liability of the company is \$1,388,565, the balance of accounts payable, and against which in cash and receivables alone the company has \$5,201,412. There are net quick assets alone equal to \$67 for every share of stock outstanding. This stock is closely held and rarely quoted.

American Brass starts its second year as an operating company after a year of record prosperity, and with its finances in exceptionally strong condition.

As Mr. Brooker is regarded as the most important individual factor in the copper consuming industry, it is of interest to look into his merchandise accounts to discover if the big brass company went into the new year with a large stock of copper, or goods in process, or both. The balance sheet does not classify separately the various items, but the total is sufficiently large to be impressive and worthy of comparison with previous years. Such a comparison follows:

	Merchandise, raw, wrought and in process, Dec. 31:
1912	\$8,234,228
1911	3,316,883
1910	5,154,481
1909	4,831,481
1908	4,172,222

It is quite apparent that the American Brass Company went into the year 1913 well stocked with copper, brass and wire products, although presumably something of the \$1,000,000 increase shown above between stocks on hand at the end of 1912 and at the end of 1911 is accounted for by the higher selling price of copper, and the consequent greater inventory value of finished goods and stock in process.

Trade rumors are to the effect that with some manufacturers, orders since the first of the year have fallen off 30 per cent. If this is true, and the balance sheets of other big brass concerns are anything like those of the American Brass Company, it may explain the reluctance of the manufacturers to enter the copper market even at 16 1/2 cents, or to buy beyond requirements immediately in sight.

## NEW INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZED SOON

The new Boston national bank, the Industrial, will organize within a week, but will probably not get launched for business before April. It will start in with a paid-in capital of \$500,000, and a surplus of \$500,000.

The complete board of directors, according to present plans, will embrace 30 members, with at least two representatives from all of the important Boston industries. The officers, which have not yet been chosen, will all be Boston men. Several sites for the location of the new bank are under consideration, but none has yet been chosen. It is understood, however, that the location will be very central.

The entrance of the Industrial National Bank into the banking field of Boston will increase the number of national banks to 20, as against 19, to which figure the number has been reduced since the transformation of the old National Market Bank of Brighton into a trust company. With the addition in a short time to its ranks of the new Fidelity Trust Company, the trust companies of Boston will number 23, or a lead over the national banks of three.

The national banks in point of capital, however, will continue to lead the trust companies by better than a 40 per cent margin. The combined capital stock account of the national banks foots up to \$29,400,000, as against \$17,250,000 for the 23 trust companies. The surplus of the trust companies total roughly \$41,000,000, compared with the \$34,000,000 for the banks, or a \$7,000,000 margin for the trust companies.

The growth and expansion of the trust companies at the same time that the national banks have been combining and concentrating is too well known to require comment, but it is worth while pointing out that in 1873, when Boston boasted of 57 separate national banks, there were only two trust companies in existence.

## COPPER METAL PRICES HEAVY

NEW YORK—Copper prices are heavy in spite of the official quotation of 16 1/2 cents by the larger agencies. It is no secret that there is copper to be had as low as 16 1/2 cents a pound, and speculative interests are willing to sell electrolytic for March delivery at 16 cents a pound, even though they do not actually own the metal. In other words, they are offering electrolytic "short."

While the big sellers are apparently firm at 16 1/2 cents, opinion is that a bid for a round lot of the metal at 16 1/2 cent a pound under the official quotation would not go begging. All of the sellers have done good business in the last week, but Phelps, Dodge & Co., who led in the price declines, are sold out for 60 days. Europe has not recovered from the depression caused by the Balkan outbreak, and as domestic demand is slack the copper market is very quiet for this time of the year.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE	
Consolidated money	74 1/2
do account	75 1/2
Amalgamated	75 1/2
Atchafalaya	75 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	102 1/2
Canadian Pacific	240 1/2
Ontario & Western	10 1/2
St. Paul	113 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	21 1/2
Brle	31 1/2
do let pr	48 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	103 1/2
New York Central	103 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	130 1/2
Kansas & Texas	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2
Norfolk & Western	112 1/2
Ontario & Western	31 1/2
Southern Railway	27 1/2
Southern Pacific	103 1/2
Union Pacific	103 1/2
United States Steel	64 1/2
Wabash	3 1/2
Exchange	4 8 1/2

\*Decline, †Ex-dividend.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following is the weekly statement of the Bank of England:

	1912	1911
Total reserve	\$27,074,000	\$512,000
Circulation	27,777,000	118,000
Public deposits	26,400,000	626,000
Other securities	35,043,000	1,225,000
Other deposits	40,685,000	1,225,000
Government securities	13,035,000	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 47.40 per cent, against 49.80 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 47.40 per cent to 48 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were 293,210,000, against 353,830,000 last week and 234,654,000 last year.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic and refined sugar markets unsettled. While the list prices were unchanged, they continued to do business at a lower level, all interests taking business at 4.30. Spot raw markets unchanged. London beet steady, Jan. market at 9 3/4d, Feb. up 1/4d to 9 1/2d. May unchanged, 11 1/4d. European visible supply estimated at 4,050,000, against 2,880,000 tons last year.

## NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet but firm: National Transit 56 1/2, American Sugar rights 23 1/2, Alaska Mines 13 1/2, 14 1/2, Giroux 3 1/2, El Paso 6 1/2, 6 3/4, Greene Can 8 1/2, Wetland 17 1/2.

## FEBRUARY PAYMENTS IN BOSTON WILL BE OVER TEN MILLIONS

Dividend and interest disbursements in February are estimated at \$10,439,742, compared with \$7,881,500 in February a year ago.

Included in these figures is the entire amount of dividends payable by the copper companies listed on the Boston stock exchange, and Boston curb, which in several instances are not paid in Boston, although a large portion is distributed to Boston stockholders.

The record-breaking dividend payments next month are due to the larger and initial disbursements made by the copper companies. Dividends to be paid in February by the copper companies are four times larger than a year ago, Amalgamated, for instance, disbursing \$2,308,318 against \$769,439 a year ago.

The mining companies paying dividends next month, with rate compared with February, in previous years are as follows:

	Shares	1912	1911	Amount
Amal.	1,538,979	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2,308,318
Mohk.	100,000	3.00	1.00	300,000
Miami	145,081	.50	.50	72,540
Tomb.	800,000	.10	.10	80,000
E & B B	823,146	.05	.05	41,157
New D.	755,000	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	94,375
Total				\$3,200,142

The Boston Elevated Railway Company makes the largest bond interest payment next month, that bond being called upon to pay \$249,040 interest on \$12,452,000 West End Street Railway Company 4 per cent bonds, as provided for under the terms of the West End lease, in addition, the road pays \$508,500 as a semi-annual dividend on \$19,950,000 capital stock.

The city of Boston has no interest falling due in February. The state of Massachusetts is called upon to pay only \$87,500 in interest next month on \$5,000,000 Fitchburg railroad 3 1/2 per cent bonds, compared with a January disbursement of \$1,607,842.

The Boston lighting companies make large dividend payments next month, compared with previous years, as follows:

	1912	1911
Edison Co.	\$498,111	\$498,111
Mass Gas Co.	250,000	250,000
Total	748,111	748,111

The classification of estimated payments to be made next month follows:

Interest on railroad bonds	\$845,700
Interest on miscellaneous bonds	1,775,000
Interest on U. S. and municipal bonds	480,100
Dividends on mining stocks	1,479,000
Dividends on manufacturing stocks	600,000
Dividends on gas and electric stocks	1,150,000
Dividends on utility stocks	3,200,142
Dividends on misc. stocks	1,320,000
Total	\$10,439,742

The January and February disbursements in Boston and for previous years follow:

	1912	1911
January	\$34,717,947	\$33,415,500
February	\$10,439,742	\$2,223,000

## MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC GAINS

A very encouraging feature of Massachusetts Electric Company's operations is the remarkable percentage of the gain in gross which is being saved for net. For the quarter to December 31 for example, gross increased \$85,373 or 4.08 per cent. Of the total gross \$80,591, or \$4000 more than the entire gain in gross, was saved for net. It may be objected that the storm expense this year has been so much less than last that this accounts for the more than 100 per cent gain in net profits after charges for the quarter. But Massachusetts Electric handles its storm expense through a fund built up through years of practice of charging a certain fixed sum yearly against earnings for such expense. Exactly as much was taken out of the December quarter income this year as last for storm expense. This item is clearly not a factor. The fact is that the Massachusetts Electric lines have secured a firm grip upon operating expenses and have been powerfully aided by the mild winter, cutting down power costs, fuel expense, overtime charges and the like.

The tendency to save nearly all of added gross for net is unmistakable, however. The six months figures for example show that of a \$134,689 or 2.7 per cent gain in gross, \$126,582 or 94 per cent was saved for net.

At this rate for the year to June 30 the system will add \$250,000 to net revenue, a sum equal to an additional 1 per cent on the \$23,810,000 preferred shares.

## CANADIAN STREET RAILWAY AFFAIRS

OTTAWA—Statistics of the electric railways of Canada, just issued by the department of railways and canals for the year ended June 30, 1912, show that there are 54 electric railways in the Dominion, with a total stock capitalization of \$70,829,118 and a funded debt of \$62,012,828, of which \$51,389,283 is represented by outstanding bonds.

Gross earnings of Canadian street railways for the 1912 year were \$23,409,250 and dividends paid were \$3,229,005. These street railways have 4478 cars in service of all classes.

## MUNICIPAL BONDS LOW

A. W. Lincoln, 53 State street, Boston, dealer in municipal bonds, states that he has never in his experience seen a time when direct municipal obligations were selling at such an attractive basis to the investor.

## SILVER MARKET IS LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON CHINA AFFAIRS

Sentiment Generally Optimistic for Future of the Metal, but Course of Developments Is Somewhat Obscure—Increase in Its Consumption

NEW YORK—There is a general agreement in silver market circles that the future of this commodity will depend largely on the course which affairs may take in China. The sentiment in the main is optimistic but some qualifications are expressed as to what the actual developments are likely to be. The recent announcement that the Chinese government had concluded negotiations with the six power group for a loan of \$125,000,000 tends to encourage those who take a hopeful view of a continuance of firm prices for the white metal. The annual bullion circular of Sharps & Wilkins, bullion brokers of London, for instance, says:

"The future prospects of the market are obscure, so much depending on the policy to be pursued by China; but it is fairly certain that a continuance of quiet government there will tend to an increase of exports, as the season has been an exceptionally good one and crops are excellent. . . . A great proportion of the stocks of silver accumulated in London, India and China, which had been looked upon as a menace in case of adverse influences, has been cleared away by the large (Indian) rupee coinage of this year (1912), which has left the market in a much better condition, and as good amounts of silver are continuously required for coinage and the arts, it seems likely that rates will be sustained at a higher figure than formerly, and although prices may not quite keep up to their present high level, we do not expect them to give way much, as there is a reasonable probability that consumption will keep pace with production and secure a good market for silver in the months to come."

The figures available as to the stocks of silver do not fully bear out the reference in the foregoing paragraph. Pixley & Abell give the following figures of silver bars, sycee, etc., held by the Bombay Bazar, at Shanghai and at London at the end of the last two years:

	1912	1911
Bombay	\$1,540,000	\$1,554,000
Shanghai (exclusive of dollars)	3,347,000	3,220,000
London	2,000,000	1,900,000
*On water for India and China	8,987,000	7,012,000

\*Including £1,000,000 for account of the Indian government.

The foregoing figures do not wholly represent the situation, however, for the value of stocks of the article is higher now by about 4d. an ounce than they were a year ago. Samuel Montague & Co. of London estimate the stocks at Shanghai, Bombay and London and on the sea in amount, placing them at 56,890,000 ounces at the end of 1911.

The house last referred to in its annual circular says: "A rise in the price of silver to a higher level, such as occurred in the latter part of 1912, should, judging by past experience, enlarge the imports and diminish the export trade of China; in other words, be adverse to the sale of silver to that country. But circumstances are not normal."

"The country is emerging from political disturbances which have left their mark upon both imports and exports during the period of unrest. This year unrest caused a heavy import of silver during the fall of 1911 and the spring of 1912, chiefly owing to the necessity for payment to be made in specie which the return of confidence will bring once again into circulation. The possibility of government loans is of primary importance to silver, and is a definite factor, for the Chinese government is so ill-placed for funds that, though loans may be postponed, their necessity cannot be altogether. Meanwhile, amid many more pressing Chinese political problems, that of currency awaits solution. . . . Looking broadly at the prospect for 1913, it is fair to assume that a slightly larger world's production will be reached, and that prices will be checked from rising much higher, even though the demand may prove to be keen, by sales of coined silver from Mexico and elsewhere."

Mocatta & Goldsmid, also of London, say: "In spite of the Indian government having bought £6,000,000 during the year, their stock of silver in the currency department, including that already shipped from London, is considerably less than at this time last year. It will thus be seen that should the withdrawals of rupees during the next few months be on the same scale as in 1912, the stock of silver in the currency department will be reduced to a point which would necessitate further large purchases by the government. It is hoped that the negotiations for a loan of £25,000,000 with China will shortly be completed, and should this be so, the consequent increased activity of trade with China will cause a large amount of silver to be bought."

The imports of silver in 1912 at London, the great clearing house for the commodity, are given at 129,058,000 ounces, of which 105,024,000 ounces came from the United States and Mexico and 11,225,000 ounces from Canada. The total exports were 132,404,000 ounces, of which British India took 94,013,000 ounces, China (including Hongkong) 14,170,000 ounces, Russia 7,708,000 ounces, Germany 7,084,000 ounces and France 2,745,000 ounces.

The United States geological survey estimates the world's production of silver for 1911 at 238,841,220 fine ounces, compared with 222,879,302 in 1910. The per-

centage of increase is about 68 per cent. Assuming a similar percentage of increase for 1912, the production roughly speaking, may have been 255,000,000 ounces. The United States mint estimated the world's industrial consumption of silver for 1910 at 139,209,200 ounces. An estimated annual increase of 10 per cent (less than the percentage shown in recent years) in the next two years, would bring the industrial absorption for 1912 up to 167,000,000 ounces available for coinage purposes. The amount of new silver mined during the 10 years from 1893 to 1908, inclusive, was something over 102,000,000 ounces per annum on the average. In reaching this estimate reckonings of silver have been deducted from the statistical reports of the total coinage, so that it would seem to be an entirely conservative estimate.

Therefore on the basis of these figures, naturally more or less hypothetical in the absence of the revised final data, it would seem that if coinage were normal in 1912 the total consumption of the white metal must have exceeded the production by 14,000,000 ounces. Even if it be conceded that the demand and supply are merely even, in future the silver market must be regarded in connection with the probable increase in the demand from the Indian mints in 1913, plus the large but indeterminate absorption which will take place in China, provided that country's finances are reorganized on the basis of the present loan of \$125,000,000, which appears to have been completed, and the other loans that will inevitably follow. The Indian government was forced by the requirements of internal trade to purchase £6,000,000 worth of silver last year for coinage—the first purchase since 1907—and all the indications point to the necessity for further large coinage of rupees this year.

## NORMAL COAL PRODUCTION

There has been nothing in the line of seasonal weather to stimulate the anthracite market, and the situation remains practically unchanged, according to the Coal Trade Journal. Production is said to be about normal for this time of year, and with the winter about half gone the trade here has come to feel more comfortable than at any time since early fall.

Stove and pea sizes are in most active demand, and dealers and consumers alike are unable to secure anything like an adequate tonnage of these sizes. Jobbing houses report that egg coal is hard to move at circular or even somewhat below. Stove and nut are quoted at \$4.25 at the mines, and in some instances sales have been made even lower to move tonnage en route.

Most of the nearby dealers have discontinued buying premium coal for the present and the bulk of the tonnage of independent operators is going to northern New England points, where the shortage is still very great.

Buckwheat is in quite good supply, and prices are about the same as quoted early in the month. Contract requirements are taking care of the better grades.

Retail trade is very tight for the time of year, and where consumers were urging dealers a month ago to put in their full winter's supply, they are now in many cases curtailing their orders to actual needs.

## CONGESTION OF CHICAGO CORN

CHICAGO—Although last week's corn receipts here were 5,500,000 bushels and corn shipments only 2,021,000 bushels, the Board of Trade's statement of corn in store here showed an increase of only 90,000 bushels over that of the previous week, a total of 2,328,000, compared with 1,885,000 a year ago. The slow process of getting grain into elevators is the chief reason for the attempt on the part of grain receivers to permit the delivery instead of delivery only from elevators, as specified by the board's rules.

Absence of adequate railroad terminal facilities necessitates the transfer of much grain from roads having least room to those having most room. Grain thus held out does not appear on the official record until it reappears in regular elevators or is shipped out on eastern lines. The high record movement of corn to market that occurred last week promises to continue.

Total wheat supplies here are 7,029,000, compared with 14,845,000 a year ago. Oats supplies are 2,977,000 bushels, compared with 7,068,000 a year ago, when the totals included 4,300,000 bushels of oats and 1,002,000 bushels of wheat aloft.

## FRENCH STEEL PLANT

PARIS—The great French armament company, Schneider, at Creusot, with the steel company Societe des Hauts Fourneaux d'Allevard, are about to erect a large plant in Pontcharra, in the Isere department, France, for electrolytic production of steel. The electric furnaces will be among the largest laid down. A hydro-electric station for the generation of power will also be erected.

## Individual Investors

IN addition to a large volume of business with institutions, we make a specialty of selling high grade bonds to private investors—our list of investing customers being one of the largest of any bond-house or institution in the country. These bonds are first purchased with our own funds, but only after a most careful and searching investigation, and are offered with our recommendations to our clients at prices to yield as large an interest return as is consistent with safety of principal. To those who have surplus funds to invest, we recommend at this time the purchase of high grade bonds.

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Incorporated  
35 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

## CIL PRICES NEAR HIGHEST LEVEL

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company announces a further advance of 7 cents in the price of Pennsylvania grades of crude oil and 2 cents for Somerset and Ragland. This makes a total advance of 21 cents in Pennsylvania oils within the last three days. Other grades of eastern crude oil which were advanced Monday have not yet followed the latest rise in the above grades.

Since the first of the year Pennsylvania has advanced 26 cents a barrel. The rise this week is the most radical that has taken place in many years. Not since the old days of speculation in oil have prices fluctuated so much. Current quotations are now close to the highest on record.

Standard Oil interests declare that there is a serious shortage of crude oil, and that demand for gasoline has increased tremendously recently. They further state that prices will probably soar to still higher levels.

## MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The roads are in bad condition for hauling, yet the past week's shipment of zinc was a large one for this season of the year. Price offerings were started on Thursday at a reduction of \$1 below the preceding week's prices, and continued to further decline to the week-end, when prices reached a point \$4 below the opening. The high price was \$57.50, the base ranging from \$54.50 down to \$50 per ton of 60 per cent zinc. Fines sold on a base-\$1 under this. Zinc silicate sold on a base of \$28 to \$32 per ton of 40 per cent zinc. The average price of all grades of zinc was \$53.02 per ton.

Lead ore prices continued unchanged from the previous offerings of this year, or \$3 per ton of 80 per cent metal content. The average of all grades of lead was \$52.88 per ton.

## TELEPHONE BONDS ARE AUTHORIZED

Stockholders of American Telephone & Telegraph Company at their special meeting in New York city this morning voted to authorize directors to proceed with the issuance and sale of \$67,000,000 4 1/2 per cent 20-year convertible bonds. More than two thirds of the stockholders were represented by proxy.

These new bonds are being offered to shareholders to the extent of 20 per cent of their present holdings of stock.

It was stated at the meeting that the bankers underwriting commission for the bonds would be 2 per cent.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A steady jobbing demand continued to be noted in both the Savannah and New York markets yesterday and as purchasing was therefore confined to relatively small lots, local operators left their quotations unchanged on a basis of 44 1/2c per gallon in ex-yard.

Rosin—Aside from a further shading of the D. E. F. G. H. and I grades to the extent of



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AUSTRALIAN LEADER  
RESIGNS AS HEAD OF  
FEDERAL OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The coming resignation of Mr. Deakin, the leader of the opposition, has been announced. He will probably, however, take part in the campaign against the government's referendum proposals. After the election campaign Mr. Deakin may set out on a year's travel.

Mr. Deakin has for 37 years played a prominent part in Australian affairs. He was at 21 years of age a barrister, at 22 a leader writer on the Melbourne Age, at 23 a member of Parliament and at 26 minister of the crown. Being a democrat of very strong opinions he declined a knighthood on his visit to the first colonial conference in 1887 and refused a privy councilship in 1900 and again in 1907. He also refused the honor of D. C. L. proffered him by the University of Oxford.

Mr. Deakin entered the political arena in the following way: Some electors from West Burke invited Mr. Syme to become Liberal candidate in their district. Mr. Syme refused, but recommended his "smart young leader writer," Mr. Deakin's success was immediate and he was soon offered a portfolio.

He was the means of passing a measure for the protection of women and children in factories, and took the lead in other social reforms. He also gave much of his time to irrigation problems and paid a visit to India, Egypt and America on this subject. Mr. Deakin took a prominent part in bringing about the federation of Australia, and was among the first to telegraph his approval to Mr. Chamberlain when that statesman first launched his scheme of preferential tariffs.

Mr. Deakin's Services  
Are Praised by Press

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The announcement of Mr. Deakin's temporary retirement from politics has been marked by a general expression of regret and appreciation of his great services to Australia and the empire.

The Sydney Herald speaks of the services rendered by Mr. Deakin to Australia as a pioneer in the case of irrigation, and says that he held an eminent place even among the statesmen of the empire.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph says that there was no more prominent or picturesque figure in Australian politics and no harder or more disinterested worker for the principles in which he believed.

The Melbourne Age attributes the quality of Mr. Deakin's leadership to the moderation of his political opinions, and declares that the fusion which he created will have no permanency.

The Argus praises Mr. Deakin's work on behalf of the federation, but criticizes his political actions since he became federal leader.

Mr. Fisher, the premier, and Sir John Forrest, have both expressed the greatest regret at the retirement of the leader of the opposition, according him warm personal tributes.

KING OF ITALY IS  
MADE AN ELECTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The preparation of the new Italian electoral register has brought up the interesting question as to whether the King should figure as an elector on the register of the second division of Rome, the division in which the Quirinal is situated. The matter has been received with disapproval by the Conservatives, who pointed out that at some time the Belgian system of compulsory voting might be brought in, in which case the King would either be compelled to vote or incur a fine.

Democratic opinion, on the other hand, is in favor of the sovereign being on the register, and the King himself has signified his wish to be so inscribed. The legality of the proceeding having been proved the King has been entered as "Vittorio Emanuele, profession, King of Italy." The sitting member for the division in which the King is an elector is the well-known Socialist, Signor Bisolati, who was offered a seat in the present cabinet.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS  
CARE FOR COLORS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The old colors of the fourth battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, formerly the Queen's own royal regiment, were removed from St. Patrick's cathedral recently where they had lain for over 40 years. The removal was necessitated by the colors gradually falling to pieces by reason of their great age. They were carried by the regiment for over 80 years before having been handed over to the care of the cathedral authorities.

Capt. Wallan Dickie with a guard of honor escorted the colors, which were handed to Lieutenants Perse and Collins by the dean, to the barracks, giving the promise on behalf of the regiment that they would be returned to the cathedral as soon as repaired.

PAPER PULP FROM BAMBOO  
AND GRASS INTERESTS INDIA

Huge Tracts of Forests in Burma and Vegetation Areas in the United Provinces Offer Almost Inexhaustible Sources and Point to New Industry

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Considerable interest is being displayed in the development of paper-making material in the shape of pulp prepared from wood, bamboo, and various grasses, and it is expected that before long India will commence to meet the growing demands for pulp and do much to counterbalance the decreasing supplies from some of the older countries.

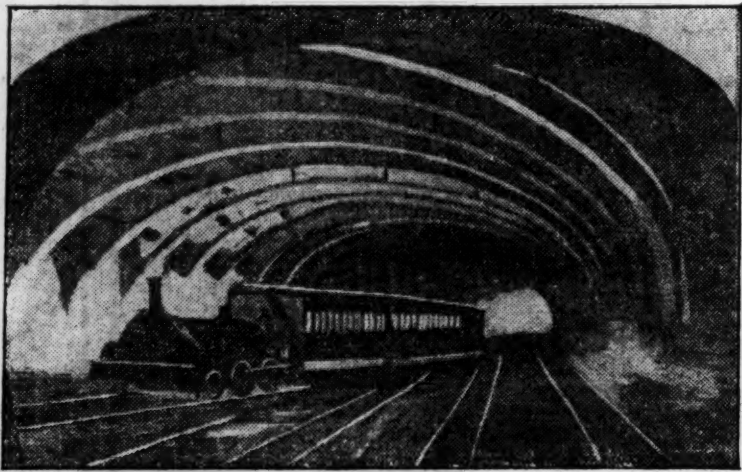
The chief hopes of those interested in the industry are centered in bamboo, and a small mill is now being erected in Burma to take advantage of the huge tracts of bamboo forest which exist in that country, and which are tapped by navigable waterways, making the produce of up-country mills easily marketable in the seaports.

In addition to this experiment large concessions of bamboo jungle are being taken up in northern Bengal by a British syndicate with a view to working

the business on a large scale, as it has already been proved, by the experience of a bamboo pulp mill in China, that excellent pulp can be produced from bamboo, which gives a clean and strong sheet of paper and is easily marketable.

Those concerns, however, which are directing their attention to this section of the paper industry are likely to meet with competition of no little importance from other concerns which favor the working of some of the Indian grasses, for it is reported that a large concession has been taken up in the United Provinces with a view to making pulp from grass, which is the material hitherto chiefly used by the Indian paper mills.

Freight rates will be against the latter, the run to the sea being a long one, but on the other hand the process of preparation is considerably cheaper. In the case of both bamboo and grass supplies are practically inexhaustible, and strong hopes are entertained of adding pulp-making to India's other industries.

JUBILEE OF UNDERGROUND  
LINE IN LONDON CELEBRATED

(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

The first train on the Metropolitan railway traveling from Edgware road to Bishop's road

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Metropolitan railway, which was the pioneer line of the vast underground railway system of London, held its jubilee during the present month, the small section between Bishopsgate road, Paddington, and Farringdon street, having been first opened for traffic in January, 1863.

The history of the Metropolitan right from the beginning has been one of a steady extension. Almost immediately after the opening of the original track, extensions to the city and east end were put in hand. Moorgate street was reached in 1865, and Bishopsgate, now called Liverpool street, in July, 1875. About this time the position of the line was that it had two parallel sections running east and west which were not connected with each other at any point. Shortly afterwards this linking was effected by building a line from Edgware road to South Kensington and by building another line from Aldgate to the Mansion house, thus completing the "inner circle" so familiar to Londoners.

Meanwhile extensions were also being made in other directions, notably from Baker street northwards to Swiss cottage, then on to Willesden Green which

was reached in November, 1879, and by 1892 the line had extended to Aylesbury, a branch to Chesham being completed in July, 1889. The Harrow and Uxbridge railway was the Metropolitan's last extension and this was opened in 1904, and the whole of the line between Hammersmith and the city, together with the connecting links of the circle and all other extensions as far as Harrow, have been electrified during the past few years.

At the present moment extensive alterations are being carried out at Baker street station, which is one of the largest on the system. According to the new plans Baker street station will have a handsome frontage of 200 feet on Marylebone road. There will be a large booking hall, cloak rooms, and refreshment rooms, and broad flights of stairs will lead to two island platforms 375 feet long, 35 feet wide, and four sets of rails. In the early days the railway was a mark at which many a joke was hurled by Punch, so much indeed was this the case that for a long time it was known as Punch's line, and many of the cartoons of the day depicted instances, real or imaginary, connected with the "Underground."

ENTRANCE PLAN  
FOR INDIAN CIVIL  
SERVICE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India.—Giving evidence before the public services commission at present sitting at Madras, Mr. Cardew, acting chief secretary of the government of Madras, said he considered that the present system of recruitment for the Indian civil service secured recruits superior to those in other services, and that the method should, therefore, be retained.

He did not think the combined examination for the home, Indian and colonial services put India at a disadvantage, and he was not convinced that the system of sending Indian boys to compete in England was wholesome either for them or for the service.

CUSTOMS-EXCISE  
RISE IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The federal treasurer some time ago when delivering his report estimated that the customs and excise revenue would show a decrease for the 12 months of about £200,000. This estimate, however, has not been realized, for, as compared with the five corresponding months of last year, revenue shows an increase of no less than £763,386. Of this New South Wales contributed £324,329 and Victoria £269,747.

SOCIALIST PRESIDES  
IN DIET AND SHAKES  
HANDS WITH RULER

(Special to the Monitor)

STUTTGART, Germany.—The opening of the Württemberg Diet, which took place recently, was attended by all the members of both Houses of the Diet, including the Socialists of the lower House. The Diet was opened by the King in person, and several members of the royal house, as well as the ministers of state, were present.

The senior member of the House, to whom the posts of president and vice-president being vacant, devolves the duty of presiding, happened this year to be a Socialist, Herr Tauscher. Herr Tauscher made no protest against conducting the inaugural ceremony, and the King, it was noted, shook hands and held conversation with him for several minutes.

The speech from the throne was read by his majesty with bared head. This is an infraction of the German custom by which whenever the Emperor and the Kings of other German states read a speech from the throne to the people's representatives they place a helmet on their heads. The taking of the oath by the members of the Diet, by which fealty to the King and the upholding of the constitution was sworn, then followed.

The Socialist deputies so far have conformed to this usage but this year they raised objections, with the result that they took the oath before the president of the chamber and placed their hands in his instead of that of the King.

TRANSVAAL GOLD  
OUTPUT GOES UP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to statistics issued by the London office of the Transvaal chamber of mines, the total gold output of the Transvaal mines during the past year showed an increase of £3,765,940, or 17 per cent, as compared with that of 1911. The totals for the last four years were: 1909, £30,925,788; 1910, £32,002,912; 1911, £34,991,620; 1912, £38,757,560.

## STATUE TO SIR GEORGE WHITE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An influential committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a national memorial to Field Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of a statue to be erected in London.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S  
SUCCESSOR IS LORD  
IN WAITING TO KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lord Willingdon to be Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir George Clarke, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., who retires next April.

Lord Willingdon, who was Freeman Freeman-Thomas, was raised to the peerage in 1910. His mother was a daughter of the first Lord Hampden, speaker of the House of Commons; he was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and from 1897 to 1900 was aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, Lord Brassey, during his governorship of Victoria.

In 1900 he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Hastings, and from 1906 to 1910 he sat for the Bodmin division of Cornwall. He was a junior lord of the treasury in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ministry formed in 1905, resigning the following year. In 1911 he was appointed a lord in waiting to the King, an office he will now vacate.



(Copyright by London News Agency) LORD WILLINGDON

CHINA DISCOUNTS  
STORY OF TIBETAN  
INDEPENDENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—With regard to the statement emanating from St. Petersburg to the effect that the independence of Tibet had been announced in Urga by the Burial and Dzorjeff, the Chinese authorities point out that it is impossible for Dzorjeff to reach Urga from Lhasa in less than 100 days travelling, and consequently that it is impossible for Dzorjeff to be familiar with the recent situation in Tibet.

It is believed also that the Dalai Lama 100 days ago had not entered Tibet, and the Chinese authorities moreover feel confident that the Indian government would not have allowed Dzorjeff to meet the Dalai Lama in Indian territory. The opinion generally expressed is that Dzorjeff was either expressing his own desires or has been incorrectly reported.

NAVAL GIFT AIM  
IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, S. Africa.—The author of the resolution in the Union Parliament concerning South Africa's contribution to the navy, Major Silburn, has announced his intention at the reassembly of Parliament, of moving a further resolution to the effect that the Union should make an annual contribution to the navy, based on a percentage of the total revenue of South Africa, and varying yearly in accordance with the fluctuations of the exchequer.

OPEN DOORS TO EDUCATION  
SOUGHT FOR ENGLISH WORKER

New Democratic Movement May Draw Upon Danish Adult School Plan Which Seeks to Supply Great Need of Learning for the Sake of Knowledge

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Numerous and notable education conferences have taken place of late both in London and in other parts of the country. There is one aspect of the education question which has been touched upon at these conferences and which is worthy of greater attention, by reason of its direct bearing on the intellectual life of the people. It is the problem of bringing higher education within easy reach of the workers of the country.

At the Nottingham education conference the paper read by the Rev. W. Temple, the president of the Workers' Educational Association, spoke of the remarkable intellectual capacity of young men in the laboring class. Mr. Temple said that their work compared favorably with the work of the same nature done by Oxford men, and he pointed to the enormous waste of intellectual capacity throughout the country which this fact proved.

The movement to place university education within reach of the working classes, to make it possible for scholars from the secondary schools to avail themselves of a university education, has been publicly referred to lately. It figured among the subjects for discussion at the head masters conference, but the discussion took place behind closed doors, and so far the nation is left in ignorance of the opinion of leading educationalists on a subject of great moment. The movement is entirely democratic in its aims and tendencies, and is the result of the conviction that the proletariat, the rising power in the country, should be given every means of acquiring knowledge, culture and enlightenment.

In the consideration of the best means of promoting this object there can be no more inspiring study than the principles and scope of the Danish adult schools.

Their origin and history are known, since the Danish educational system has served as model to many educationalists. These are the direct outcome of the national spirit of acquiring learning for learning's sake, not of the acquirement of any specific knowledge, but of the broadening of thought, of the spiritualizing of ideals and of the refinement of life.

The methods employed to obtain these ends can hardly be termed methods, they are so simple. Song and speech are the instruments by which the teaching is imparted. Lectures are delivered, chiefly on history, language and literature, as well as on politics, poetry, natural science and nature studies. Between the lessons and lectures the pupils are encouraged to learn and sing the songs and hymns of Bjornson, Koll, Grundtvig and others. There are no entrance or leaving examinations and no certificates are issued. The education is given so that the pupil may go back to his former work more enlightened morally and mentally, but with no fostered ambition to "better" himself.

The influence of these schools on the national life will be understood when it is added that the pupils are working men and women, no one being allowed under 18 years of age, and many of the pupils are of middle age; that the men and women live with the simplicity to which they are accustomed in their own homes; that the period of residence is taken during the less busy months of the year, and that the pupils pay for their own board, lodging and tuition, at the rate of 38s. 6d. a month for the men and of 36s. a month for the women; it will be seen that the scheme deals radically with that great need which is being felt of learning for the sake of knowledge, in a way which enables the people to obtain, without any compulsion, the knowledge they desire. It is to their credit that they pay for it themselves.

BRISTOL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL  
UNION OBSERVES CENTENARY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England.—The Bristol Sunday School Union recently held a thanksgiving meeting to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its formation, and it is worthy of record that this meeting was held at the historic Broadmead chapel, which was taken over from the Quakers, the first service under the new owners being held as long ago as Sunday, Aug. 20, 1813, at a period of great stress and difficulty for dissenters from the Established Church of England.

The following quaint entry is preserved in the records of this ancient chapel: "Then it pleased the Lord to stir up some few of the professors of this city (Bristol) to lead the way out of Babylon—the corrupt worship—and to separate from them, and not so much as to come near any of their superstitions, viz., five persons began to go further and scrupled to hear the common prayer—even four men and one woman."

These persons went out from hearing the common prayer, not knowing whither they went, but at the command of God (2 Cor. vi. 17) they went out, as it is said of Abraham (Heb. xi. 8).

UNOCCUPIED LAND  
IN AUSTRALIA IS  
ALMOST ONE HALF

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A return prepared by the commonwealth statistician, and issued by the minister for home affairs, reveals the fact that almost half of Australia consists of unoccupied lands. The phrase "the empty North," is usually understood to refer to the northern territory, but the percentage of land in the occupation of the crown in the west is nearly as great.

It is surprising to find that the state with the greatest percentage of unoccupied land is Tasmania. Then comes South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales has the smallest extent of country unoccupied. This includes the holdings under lease or license which are not very extensive in Western Australia and the northern territory. Victoria has by far the largest percentage of alienated land.

## WOMAN IS CANDIDATE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Mlle. Marie Denizard, who has for many years worked in the cause of woman suffrage, stood as a candidate for the presidency of the republic. At the last general election for the Chamber of Deputies she stood for all the divisions in her native department of the Somme, and more recently contested a seat on the Amiens municipal council.

## THEATER RECEIPTS IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—According to a report to the Paris municipal council, the receipts at Paris theaters have increased from £1,760,000 in 1906 to £2,320,000 in 1911, and the tax on them for the benefit of the indigent rose from £155,840 to £228,000.

CHINA IS ACTIVE  
OVER OPIUM BUT  
TENSION EASIER

(Special to the Monitor)

CANTON, China.—The Chinese authorities are taking vigorous measures in regard to the opium traffic. A large quantity of Chinese-owned raw opium and certified Indian opium has been seized, and the penal laws against possessors of the drug and dealers is being enforced with the utmost rigor. Up to a short time ago the situation was extremely acute, but the recent decision of the Indian government to suspend auction sales of certified opium has done much to bring about a better state of things.

TELEPHONES FOR  
CANTON, CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Messrs L. M. Ericsson & Co., Ltd., Stockholm, have recently, through their agent in China, received an order for a telephone station with branch lines in Canton, China. This is the first telephone introduced into a Chinese town by its authorities. It is intended for 5000 subscribers and is the first instalment of a scheme, decided on in 1911, to organize a complete telephone system throughout the whole of China.

## NEW POLICE FORCE FOR PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The commissioner of the police, Westdahl, in Stockholm, has accepted an appointment under the Persian government in Teheran to reorganize the police system in Persia and bring it into accord with the latest European models.

UNITED KINGDOM'S  
FOREIGN COMMERCE  
HIGHER IN DECEMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The returns of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for December, 1912, show considerable increase as compared with those for the corresponding month of 1911. This will be seen best from the following tabular statement:

	Total	Increase Per Cent.
Imports	£74,008,698	£9,130,811 14.0
Exports	41,459,038	2,887,139 7.4
Reexports	9,241,907	562,058 6.4

Among the imports the following increases per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year may be mentioned:

	Quantity	Value
Indian corn	144.5	100.4
Raw cotton	33.1	40.5
Rubber	33.6	38.5

Raw sugar, however, although showing an increase in quantity of 23.1 per cent, declined 21.7 per cent in value.

Among the exports some of the more important percentages of change as compared with the figures for December, 1911, were as follows: Coal, coke and manufactured fuel, while declining 1.2 in quantity rose 11.7 in value. Iron and steel, again, while falling 7.4 in quantity increased in value by 16.8. Refined sugar, on the other hand, although increasing 31.8 in quantity declined by 1.0 in value.

ANDHRAS AIM AT  
NEW GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India.—There is at the present moment a distinct movement among the Andhras, or Telugu-speaking people of the Madras presidency, aiming at separate political government on much the same lines as have been attained by the Bengali-speaking people of the presidency to the northeast.

The Andhras are certainly a gifted community and possess a modern literature of their own which shows considerable signs of vitality. Among them the social reform movement has made better progress than among any other people of the Madras presidency, and one of their number, Pandia Viresalingam Pantulu, has rendered conspicuous services in the cause of social reform.

GERMANY SHOWS  
UNEMPLOYMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—In 1912 unemployment in Germany obtained a greater proportion than in 1911. This condition was partly due to unfavorable harvest conditions in the previous year, and also to the scarcity of meat which made the cost of living for a family of four persons 2s. per week dearer. Trade unionism did not register such progress as had been the case in the immediate past, the increase being about 8.38 per cent making a membership of 2,630,000.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## BRONZE MODEL OF ANCIENT ROME

SOME weeks ago several of the leading Paris papers carried a subscription to enable Paul Bigot, reconstruction in plaster of ancient Rome to be cast in bronze and so transported from Italy to Paris. The municipal council has voted a sum of \$800 for the fund.

The history of this reconstruction of Rome, which was exhibited at the Paris exhibition of 1911, is the record of years of persevering effort and careful research. Paul Bigot is a French architect who won a scholarship for the French Academy in Rome. As is customary during the last year of such scholarships, he had to present a drawing. M. Bigot submitted a reconstruction of the Coliseum. He became so interested in his work that he decided to model his reconstruction in plaster. This was done. The result was so thoroughly satisfying that he conceived the notion of reproducing all of the monuments of ancient Rome as they were in the fourth century. Of course he realized that this vast project would entail not only a long and careful study of old documents but also much personal research, to say nothing of considerable sums of money. The young architect was able to interest several lovers of art in his scheme, which they financed. The work has taken no less than 10 years to accomplish.

At the Roman exposition of 1911 M. Bigot's reconstruction was given a place of honor in one of the halls of the Dialectical baths. It occupied a space 34x18 feet. This elaborate plan in relief has remained undisturbed since the closing

of the exhibition, but now the Italian authorities require the space, and so it is to be removed very shortly.

M. Bigot wished to transport his work to Paris and to offer it to the municipality or to the University of Sorbonne. But in its present state (being in plaster) this is impossible. If the reconstruction of ancient Rome is not cast in bronze, it will be lost. A sum of \$20,000 is required for this purchase, and at present over half of the sum has been subscribed.

## From "New Hampshire"

Then hail ye hills! Like rough-hewn temples set  
With granite beams upon this earth  
of God!

Auster halls of worship never yet  
Had feet of Puritan or Pilgrim trod;  
Abrupt Chocoma, Greylock's hoary  
height,

Katahdin, with her peak of bare,  
scarred stone,

Sloping Monadnock, and in loftier flight,  
Thou, rising to the eternal heavens  
alone.

Mount Washington! sky-shouldering,  
freedom crowned,  
Companion with the windy blue above,  
around!

—Frederic Lawrence Knowles.

Mrs. Josephine Preston is superintendent of public instruction for the state of Washington. She was elected by a fine majority.—Woman's Journal.

## LONGFELLOW AND FLIPPANCY

A PASSAGE at arms with Henry W. Longfellow when he was teaching in Cambridge, Mass., is described in the book called "In the Courts of Memory," by Baroness Hegermann Lindencrone, who was an American girl. The book quotes her girlish diary and letters. We read:

"The other day I was awfully mortified. Mr. Longfellow, who teaches us literature, explained all about rhythm, measures and the feet used in poetry. The idea of poetry having feet seemed so ridiculous that I thought out a beautiful joke, which I expected would amuse the school immensely; so when he said to me in the lesson, 'Miss Greenough, can you tell me what blank verse is?' I answered promptly and boldly, 'Blank verse is like a blank book; there is

nothing in it, not even feet,' and looked around for admiration, but only saw disapproval written everywhere, and Mr. Longfellow, looking very grave, passed on to the next girl. I never felt so ashamed in my life.

Mr. Longfellow, on passing our house, told us that he was coming in the afternoon to speak to me; anxiety was worried and so was I, but when he came I happened to be singing Schubert's 'Dein ist mein Herz,' one of aunts' songs, and he said, 'Go on. Please don't stop.' When I had finished he said: 'I came to scold you for your flippancy this morning, but you have only to sing to take the words out of my mouth, and to be forgiven.'

## UNITED STATES CAVALRY 'MONKEY DRILL'

THE system now in vogue in the United States for the training of cavalry soldiers has been in use for nearly 20 years. For a long time, by veterans who did not like it, it was called the "monkey drill."

The "monkey drill" originated at Ft. Riley, Kansas. From the cavalry and light artillery school there a troop of cavalry was sent to the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893 to show the world how American boys could ride. Their exhibitions stirred the pride of their countrymen and filled the visitors with wonder. So beneficial has this drill been found in the case of both men and mounts that it has been adopted by every troop in the army; and there may now be witnessed at any one post fancy riding that quite rivals that of a circus, says an article in Harpers Weekly.

For instance, one may see 20 troopers gallop into the exhibition grounds, standing on their saddles like Cossacks. They ride diagonally across the grounds; the leader, circling around, comes back through the center of the line; the men, following him, form a continuous figure eight. Distances between the horses are perfectly kept, and there is not a single collision where the lines cross at the center of the figure.

Unwinding from the figure eight, the men ride to one end of the grounds and form squads of 10 each in line. Girths are then unfastened and the men mount in Cossack fashion. Brush hurdles are placed in position at opposite sides of the field, and with flying cinches the squads canter over the hurdles around the field. The saddles of a few troopers may chance to slip, but the men show their skill in horsemanship by freeing themselves from the falling saddles and standing up on their horses' backs.

Then there may follow some cavalry gymnastics. Horses are unsaddled; the

men mount, face to the rear, stand up, and turn a front somersault to the ground. They also mount from the rear and turn a back somersault over the horses' croups to the ground.

Horses are led up in column of twos. The 10 pairs of men mount, trooper number one of each pair, the outside man, taking both reins. The pairs are cantered at the hurdles. Just before the hurdles are reached the inside trooper dismounts and vaults, as the horses are jumping, over his own horse, mounting double behind his partner. As the 10

## Schooling in the Philippines

EXHIBITIONS of the manual training work which is being done in the Philippines under the school system, instituted there by the United States, are the best sort of evidence to the world of what the United States is really doing in the Pacific seas. The exhibit at Washington was prepared for the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of Dependent Peoples, where a young Filipino spoke with much eloquence of his people, their aspirations and their needs.

The trades and crafts that are being taught in the Philippines include straw work of various sorts, such as hat making and basketry, carpentry and cabinet-making, sandal-making, many sorts of weaving and of course embroidery, satisfying the universal impulse to beautify garments. A large school of household industries has been started at Manila and the influence of the housekeeping methods as taught in the schools from the primary grades to the high school is very marked, largely because the effort is to gain progress step by step rather than by sweeping changes.

Subjects taught in the schools include reading, writing and arithmetic, English, geography and history, and the so-called domestic arts. The books follow the lines of text-books in the United States, but they are all colored by local references—names of persons and things, and of course, fruits and animals known to the young students, including many native traditions.

There are as yet only 4000 or 5000 children in the schools, while 1,000,000 remain to be reached. The fact that over 8000 of the 9000 teachers are native is, however, an item of great promise. The other teachers are Americans.

## Birds Love Cleanliness

So far as I know, all wild creatures keep themselves clean, says John Muir in the Atlantic. Birds, it seems to me, take more pains to bathe and dress themselves than any other animals. Even ducks, though living so much in water, dip and scatter cleansing showers over their backs, and shake and preen their feathers as carefully as land birds. Watching small singers taking their morning baths is very interesting.

## SKY-CLIMBING GUM TREES



GROUP OF GUM TREES NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE gum trees of California are illustrated in this picture, the tallest one, the total height of which is not shown on the plate, having quite a name locally. They are a species of the eucalyptus. The house aids, by comparison, to give the reader an idea of the great growth of the trees. The giant tree bears a tablet which says that it is the tallest gum tree in the state; that it was 182 feet in 1910 and that S. A. Moulton planted it in 1870.

## Copper Prospecting

The Lake Superior copper region is about 150 miles long and from one to eight miles wide. About 114 miles of this have been prospected and its general copper-producing possibilities are well known.

Most of the present prospecting is inside and for the extension of present producing mines, and is done with diamond drills, says Harrisons' Magazine. Boston being the copper stock market center, and as prospects have an important bearing on the market price of securities, the favorable results of these borings are known there before they are around Houghton or Hancock, or even to the men of the mine itself.

Diamond drill men are selected for their ability to work without very much conversation—in fact there is an expression around this copper country—"As close mouthed as a diamond drill man."

## Boy Bishop of St. Paul's

The famous St. Paul's school in England, which was founded by Dean Colet, one of the most learned men of his time, has in its archives the record of an interesting custom which obtained amongst the boys from the days of Edward I. till Queen Mary's reign. Each year the boys connected with the school elected one of their number as bishop, his term of office being from Dec. 6 to Holy Innocent's day, Dec. 28, or Childermas Day. On this day, when his "episcopate" came to an end, the boy-bishop preached a sermon, and received the emoluments of his office, namely, a penny from each boy. At York, on one occasion, this amounted to 40 shillings and sixpence halfpenny, quite a considerable sum in those days.

Contentment like the speedwell blows  
Along the common beaten ways.  
—Alexander Smith.

## Little Things

It is not always in the most distinguished achievements that a man's virtues and vices may be best discerned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, a jest, shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sieges or the most important battles.—Plutarch.

## MIMIC SHOWS OF THE IDEAL

WHILE wise men discuss the why and the how of the hold which drama has on the popular thought the young folk of every class and many adults, too, are delighted not only to go to see performances of every grade, but to take part in theatricals of various degrees of publicity. Usually the publicity attained is no small part of the pleasure of acting. It does not appear that these amateurs like the public footlights because of the flare and display so much as because the public audience is less personal than a small group of their friends, and they can thus lose themselves more fully in their part.

To play a part seems to be the thing; to be some one not one's workaday self. It is to be noted that amateurs rarely

like to play an uncongenial part and would never choose to be the villain of the play. They may choose the high comedy character if they have a love of fun, but most of them choose to be the heroic and noble or the lovely and pure. This escape from the commonplace, from the carking ledger or the corroding washboard, is sought by even the very humblest of the more youthful citizens with a zest that rouses the interest of savants and the sympathy of the "friendly visitor."

The pity of it is that the noble and lovely traits which the play-acting simulates are not more often understood by the young folk to be really within the measure of their own possibilities. They need not pretend to be heroic and kind, they may be so. To be these things rather than merely act them is the great gain which a right training would set before youth as a desirable object. Not acting a part but exemplifying the real nature of man—this is the serious art of life; and it may be made as wholly happy a study as dramatic art seems to be if it can be declared in all its beauty. To be and not to seem; this is the ideal that sets the shows of the mimic stage at naught and makes the commonplace setting of daily duty the stage of a high idealism indeed.

## She Had Been Shopping

Some children had been taught to recite the "Charge of the Light Brigade" and were afterward asked to write out the poem from memory. The Boston Teachers' Newsletter says that one of the younger tots wrote: "Forward the light brigade, charge for the gum, she said." This is one of the thousands of every day experiences in school which make some people wonder how the language ever gets taught. And yet to learn a language is one of the simplest achievements of childhood.

## Anywhere

Long ago I made a motto about boys: Look for a boy anywhere. Never be surprised when you shake a cherry tree if a boy drops out of it; never be disturbed when you think yourself in complete solitude if you discover a boy peering out at you from a fence corner.—David Grayson in American Magazine.

Disorder cannot cast disorder out.—Charles Kingsley.

## THE RECEPTIVE THOUGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the writer was becoming interested in Christian Science another student said: "It is a great thing to go through life with one's thought receptive to good." This remark seemed to make little impression at the time, but it was not forgotten. Occasionally it would recur, until gradually it was apprehended that in this seeming commonplace lay a rule of truth. It was realized that it is possible to permit oneself to be so self-absorbed, so occupied with one's own cogitations, as to be almost oblivious of the deeper lessons to be learned from daily experience.

An incident illustrates this. It happened that several hours were spent in front of a window from which could be plainly seen an inscription on a public building in which occurred the word "spirit." The inscription was idly read several times without deriving any special ideas therefrom. A little later however the person occupying this particular room said: "One who comes here tells me that she never sees anything but the word 'spirit' (in its deific meaning) in that inscription. For her it stands out in letters of gold." This little experience reveals the receptive attitude of thought, unerringly laying hold of that which will comfort and inspire.

A forcible statement of the same truth was made in an article published in the Christian Science Sentinel: "The closed hand cannot receive." In other words, it is only as one lets go of one's own pride and prejudice, and becomes willing to humble oneself as a little child, that one can become vitally conscious of the great truths of being which lead out of material sense and human will into health and harmony.

In the well known parable of the prodigal son is seen an example of the proud, grasping thought, blinded by its own self-seeking to the fact that the good so strenuously fought for is already at hand. It will be remembered that the elder son, aggrieved at the welcome accorded the prodigal, reproached his father with the words: "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, . . . yet thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry

with my friends." In the tender reply, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," the father would seem to be rousing his son to a receptive state of consciousness, which would enable him to lay hold of the good which was already his, needing only to be appropriated.

The real man, being made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, can never for one instant be separated from his divine source. He therefore always manifests the God attributes, and all good is eternally his. It is only the sorry attempt to cling to the material that blinds one to the glorious heritage accruing through the divine sonship of the spiritual man.

Since God changes not, He unquestionably reveals Himself to His spiritual creation now as surely as in the days when the prophets communed consciously with their Maker and Abraham was called the "friend of God." If we do not hear Him it is because we are listening more intently to the call of the world than to the "still, small voice." Again it is a question of a receptive mental attitude.

The realization of the possibility of communion with the one Mind, divine intelligence, comes as a peculiar blessing to the workers of the world. Mortals as such are extremely limited and he who looks for no inspiration above and beyond the petty human intellect is likely to be troubled by the fear of exhausting his resources. With what relief, then, does he grasp the understanding of God and man as found in the text-book, Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy. Herein it is learned that in reality man has no mind of his own, but reflects or manifests all the richness, originality and beauty of the divine Mind.

When one actually begins to put this knowledge into practice; when he abandons, even in the slightest degree, human pride of intellect, prejudice or self-will, he is assuming to that extent an attitude receptive to all that is good, and this is all that is needed, since good is always at hand and one has but to claim his own. No matter what the seeming need may be, the supply exists simultaneously

with the demand, and is ours as soon as we are fitted to receive it.

If health seems lacking, we have but to realize that the real man always has reflected and always will reflect the health and soundness of the divine perfection. The testimony of the material senses must yield to this understanding as surely as the belief that the sun rises and sets gives way to a higher understanding. Perhaps one is held in bondage to a sense of limited or insufficient supply. One needs then to hear in one's own consciousness the words: "All that I have is thine."

Whatever of good may seem missing from one's environment, the right method by which to obtain that good is to hold fast to the great fact of existence—that the real man cannot for one instant be separated from God, who in

Himself contains all good. The Apostle Paul voices this truth in a wonderfully inspiring declaration: "For I am persuaded, that neither death nor life, . . . nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

Nothing else is so sweet and sacred as the sense of man's unity with God. We may well sacrifice all that we have of pride of intellect, self-will and self-love to gain that childlike, open thought, which is always so filled with the sense of the omnipresence and omnipotence of Life, Truth and Love, that all love for, or belief in, materiality and evil vanishes from consciousness. When the windows of one's being are all thrown open wide to divine Love and tenderness one has attained a truly receptive mental attitude.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Loaf Sugar of Olden Times

There were many families in colonial days that found all their supply of sweetening in maple sugar and honey, but housewives of dignity and elegance desired to have some supply of sugar, certainly to offer visitors. This sugar was always loaf sugar and truly loaf sugar, for it was purchased in great leaves or cones which averaged in weight about nine or 10 pounds apiece. One cone would last thrifty folk for a year.

## Picture Puzzle



What bird sound?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Roquefort.

## Answers to Simple Test

1. Mexico's President, Francisco L. Madero.
2. President-elect of Cuba, Mario Menocal.
3. Secretary of state.
4. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of China. General Mena led revolt against government and United States landed marines to protect American interests. Felix Diaz, head of unsuccessful revolt against President Madero in Mexico. Jane Addams, head of Hull house, seconded nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as candidate of Progressive party. Adrianople, city in European Turkey besieged by Bulgarians. Amundsen, discoverer of south pole Nov. 16, 1911. Thorpe of Carlisle, athlete, winner at Olympic games, a Sae and Fox Indian student from Oklahoma. Sir William Ramsay, distinguished English chemist.
5. A hydroplane is faster than a displacement boat because it skims over the surface of the water instead of plowing through it.
6. Sound travels 1100 feet a second.
7. Illinois produces the most corn of any state in the Union.
8. A franc is worth 20 cents.
9. Michael Angelo, sculptor and painter; Galileo, astronomer; Robert Bruce, liberator of Scotland; Beethoven, musician; Watt, perfecter of steam engine; Rembrandt, portrait painter; Cecil Rhodes, British political genius of South Africa; Horace Howard Furness, Shakespearean scholar.
10. Leonardo da Vinci painted the "Mona Lisa."
11. Wagner composed "Parsifal."
12. The quotations are from Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and Browning's "Pippa Passes."

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## Growth of the Artistic

ART in the olden times began in craftsmanship. The people began to do with their hands what was amusing and pleasant to the sight, and little by little art for its own sake appeared. In America people have had to begin at the other end. Starting with examples of art they have tried to work back from these to some unity with the impulse to express beauty, which was the origin of every great picture. Truly artistic people, however, express harmony and beauty in all that they do and are. The courtesy of those peoples where art has best flourished is an evidence of this. Here is a hint that helps in developing what is called the artistic atmosphere.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 30, 1913

### Votes for Women a Question of Principle

THE writer of Proverbs, who was better acquainted with human nature than the race of politicians, declared that hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The preaching of patience by a man with a vote to a woman without one is perilously near a counsel of despair wrapped up in silver paper. In similar circumstances men have not imitated the example of Hermione. People acquainted even slightly with the history of agitations have, however, probably grasped the fact that there is no one so orthodox as the sometime heretic. The constitutionalism of Isaac Butt scarcely ruffled the decorous surface of parliamentary debate. It was Charles Parnell and the no-rent manifesto that rushed home rule from a mere debating motion to a vital political issue.

If any man still imagines that the question of votes for women is a mere political wrangle like the extension of the suffrage he is misreading every portent in the social firmament. The latent antagonism of sex, dammed for centuries by passion and a preposterous reading of the book of Genesis, is welling into a flood. What women are demanding is not the right to vote at elections; it is equality with men. A brilliant opponent of female suffrage declared not long ago that he knew all about the case of the voteless George Eliot and her enfranchised gardener. There was no logical answer to it, he admitted, but he instinctively recoiled from the change. The instinct of sex domination is not less strong in that it is a phase of the material law of evolution.

Woman suffrage is a question of principle or it is nothing at all. If anybody cares to argue that it is in accordance with principle that a line should be drawn between the rights of the sexes, he will rapidly discover that, though he may appeal successfully to Philip prejudiced, he cannot impose on Philip reasonable. No man would enjoy the imprecation of mobs, imprisonment in cold cells, or gratify his senses with forcible feeding. He need not therefore pretend that they appeal to a feminine craving for notoriety. The militant suffragette may be wrong headed and foolish. It was the inimitable Mrs. Poyser who said woman was made to match man. But she has given evidence of extraordinary courage and of astonishing self sacrifice. These things are the result not of vanity but of overmastering conviction. Let the man who is out with the first stone remember the writing on the ground.

THE idea of a summer roof garden for a public library is directly in line with the general movement toward the application of all the good things that are going to the needs of ordinary people. Why should not readers of good books be as comfortably provided for as others?

THE government is setting an excellent example in using the United States parcel post for the carrying of United States packages, even when these contain United States eagles.

WITH all the talk of dandelions, violets, spring peas, etc., it is perhaps, worthy of mention that the summer hotels are looking forward patiently to May and June.

### First Test for Mr. Wilson at Washington

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON of the United States is still Governor of New Jersey, but his words and his acts, whether in either of these capacities or in the capacity of a private citizen, cannot be dissociated in the public thought at this time from the high office to which he has been elected. Whether he will or will not, the public eye is fixed upon him, the public ear is turned toward him, and his trial before the court of public opinion has begun. What he says and what he does from the present hour until he lays down his great responsibility, are, and will be, of consequence entirely independent of his personality. He will be tested in numerous ways before March 4; he has just emerged with credit from the first of the pre-inauguration series.

This trial of character had to do with the manner of his induction into office, and the circumstances afforded at once a desirable and peculiar opportunity of revealing, through its titular head, the attitude of the Democratic party toward one of the prime essentials of democracy, simplicity in government. After years of deprivation from official honors in their fullest sense, after a long and tedious season of waiting for office and power, having come once more into possession of both, the party has been tempted to indulge intemperately in partizan glorification; it needed only to be encouraged by the man upon whom the celebration would center in order to offer indorsement not only of all the undemocratic display and extravagance of the present, but of any exaggerated, vulgar and pernicious form it might take in the future.

The nation had been hearing for more than a generation of the good results that would ensue in this one particular, at least, from the return of the Democratic party to full power. Jeffersonian simplicity, it was assured continuously, would follow a complete change at Washington. And the moment had arrived for a decision by the successor and student and disciple of Jefferson as to whether he would enter upon the duties of the presidency with quiet dignity, or be ushered into it spectacularly by dancing feet and ragtime melody. It was a crucial moment. It was a moment fraught with great moral consequences. It was an occasion that demanded courage and firmness, because the superficial and the thoughtless of the nation would have applauded a course less worthy. Woodrow Wilson has risen to the opportunity in waving away the expensive and showy and meaningless inaugural ball.

Let this be set down to his credit, and let the nation pray that like good sense shall characterize his every act in the future. His moral influence during the next four years will not be secondary to his political power. Let him employ it to curb the empty display, the shallow pretension, the enfeebling emulation, the extravagances, the paint and powder tendencies of the period, and to restore popular regard for character, merit, poise, manhood, womanhood—all that is substantial and enduring—and his country will long have reason to remember his elevation with gratitude.

### American Book Output

STATISTICS of the 1912 output of American publishers show that there were fewer publications than in 1911, when in turn there were fewer than there were in 1910. Here the facts belie the popular impression no doubt, for it is difficult to resist the belief fostered by study of the lists from month to month, by scrutiny of publishers' advertisements, or by browsing in book stores, namely that more authors are creative and more publishers acquiescent. Fiction, religion and theology, and sociology and economics still lead. Of newer claimants for attention, domestic economy and agriculture show marked gains over 1911. History, we are glad to say, has risen. Would that the same could be said for biography and belles lettres, using the latter term in a broad sense and including in it poetry, essays and the drama.

Comparative studies of output of literature by the great nations of the world can come only when there is a uniform system of classification such as has been recommended by the international congress of bibliographers, and such as has already been adopted by Belgium, Great Britain and the United States. No special imaginative or reflective powers are necessary to see the interest that would inhere in a carefully worked out comparison of the lists of countries as diverse as the United States and Germany, France and Japan. Even without the uniform classification that is desirable for the most trustworthy sort of comparisons it is possible now to draw inferences that have some validity. Everywhere that modernity has root and flourishes there is a marked increase in books that have to do with realism, with practical aspects of life, and with extension of the area of man's conquest of nature. Even in the field of theology and religion the section of the plot which, relatively speaking, has the largest crop now is not the one that has to do with speculative or scholastic aspects of the matter, but with the practical and ethical duties that go along with humanitarianism and with social uplift campaigns. On the other hand, compared with a decade ago, there is to be noted decided increase of books dealing with philosophy in its idealistic, pragmatic and realistic schools. For the special delectation and betterment of the child there also is multiplicity of books now where not so long ago there were few put forth that were not calculated to make the boys and girls into self-conscious prigs.

Not the least admirable aspect of the current now running is the multiplication of series of handbooks, admirably edited and up to date, which give to the man of today the results of specialists' investigation in all fields of knowledge, and this at small cost to the reader. Also deserving of praise are the equally inexpensive series of reprints of the great classics of all literatures. The circulations of some of these series make it clear that fiction is by no means the only food desired by the masses, and they account in part for the rising intelligence and morals of groups of people, large in number, who never sit within academic walls and yet who have standards of conduct and taste.

### City Club's New House

BY PLEDGING themselves to take \$213,500 debenture bonds of the proposed new clubhouse, 2000 of the 3500 members of the Boston City Club have assured construction of a new home for the most flourishing organization of its kind in the United States. Incidentally the club's spirit of good fellowship and loyalty has been aroused to an even higher point than previously existed, and that was unusual. The club in its new home, which with site and furnishings will cost about \$700,000, will still be placed at a strategic center where a maximum number of its members can use it for social purposes. But in the altered and ampler environment of a modernly designed structure the club not only can welcome the proposed 1500 new members who are to be enrolled but it also will be able to expand the educational and inspirational civic sides of its activities that long since began to suffer from the limitations of the present structure. In short, the club's unusual success as a meeting place for the diverse social, religious and racial elements of a great city has been such as to force it to move; and now that the last link in a carefully wrought out plan for financing a large enterprise has been forged, the community will watch with sympathetic scrutiny the erection and equipment of the new clubhouse on Ashburton place. It has been planned in a way to preserve as much as possible of the charm of the first home of the club, and at the same time to give both the club and the city a splendid center for hospitality and for educational and philanthropic conferences.

"SPELLING BEES" have returned to popularity in the middle West, with Chicago as the center of the activity. The point in favor of the revival is that there can hardly be too much good spelling or too many good spellers.

SOME indication is given of a purpose on the part of Mr. Wilson to select his New England member of the cabinet from Maine rather than Massachusetts. Political considerations, more for the party than for himself, influence a President to give some sort of geographical distribution to his cabinet appointments and there is at least a shadow of justification for that course on the public side. It is desirable that the President shall have in his corps of intimate advisers a fair representation of the life of the people and to an extent a cabinet without a New England member would fail to be well balanced. There has rarely, if ever, been a cabinet without a member from this section.

Rare, indeed, has been the time when Massachusetts has not supplied a member of the cabinet. President Cleveland had Endicott and Olney, President McKinley had Long, President Roosevelt had Moody and Meyer, who has held over through the Taft administration, during which time the state has had a double representation through the presence of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. If Massachusetts is not now drawn upon it will have to be regarded as not so much shattering a precedent as recognition that she has had a full share of the honors. Maine, moreover, is the Bay state's daughter, not so long departed from the household as not to have the family distinction shared by the parent if an honor is bestowed upon her.

The mention of Maine has not ceased to have the effect of a reminder that, for a long period in political history, she supplied leading figures. The Republican era was long enriched from the Pine Tree state, taking the first Vice-President from there, Mr. Hamlin being selected for Mr. Lincoln's mate on the national ticket of

### Maine Likely to Have Cabinet Place

1860 out of respect to the element in the new party that had come from the Democratic ranks, and Mr. Blaine developing during the civil war into that supremacy in party and in congressional and diplomatic affairs he long enjoyed. The service of Speaker Reed beginning during the Blaine period brought the distinction of Maine farther down. With these there were other national figures from Maine that gave the group unique distinction, Dingley, Hale, Frye and others.

If Maine has so contributed to the distinction of Republican days, there will be warrant for her adding to that of the Democratic regime just now opening. Mr. Wilson is said, and apparently with better evidence than in the case of other cabinet places, to be favorably inclined to name Obadiah Gardner for secretary of agriculture. It is perhaps more than guesswork that he will not select another secretary from New England. Massachusetts will be content. She can rest on the honors that have come to her plentifully at the hands of Mr. Taft and await the return of Republican control or whatever else comes out of the singularly uncertain future of politics as it appears on the threshold of Mr. Wilson's service.

### Where Officer Stands for Nation

AS THE United States have more and more accustomed themselves to participation in world politics, as their international commerce has waxed and as an insular conception of national position gives way to the more intelligent knowledge of one nation's relation to the rest, it becomes more plain that it takes but little to transform the functions of officers of the army or navy into quasi-diplomatic as well as military ones. Today the world has an ear measured by its circumference, and it transmits and receives the roar of cannon alike with the verses of an army officer on the subject of a great power's success as a military instructor. When a member of either of the United States services feels called upon to exercise an humor more agile perhaps than discreet and to put into verse thoughts that though they are amusing to some may not be to others, it would be well for him to remind himself that there are many less personal subjects upon which he can exercise his talents. No doubt these talents may give us something very funny, but then w: would remind our readers that there are other things beside musical comedy.

The position of the sea forces has always been such that a naval officer must perforce and at any time perform diplomatic duties. His work is hardly ever local and not only does he pace what is legally United States territory but at any moment he may be called upon to represent the United States. We make bold to say that it would be a good thing if army officers were impressed with the same conception of their position. When a member of the commissioned forces of the army of the United States makes a statement that is committed to print, whether it be verse or prose, jocular or serious, it attains a publicity that at once takes it outside the range of his particular circle and he must have contemplated the inevitable result of his action. With what dignity the United States are treated by others, with that dignity it should be the duty of all that wear the nation's uniform to represent it at all times and in all places.

If there are fire-eating admirals and bellicose generals adorning the army and navy lists of other powers, whose utterances are sometimes open to the strongest criticism, that only enforces what we say, that such an example is never to be followed and has nothing to do with the rules of conduct that American officers should lay down for themselves. In some respects, their duties are far more difficult and delicate than they used to be, for the reason that we intimated in our opening words. The United States, as a political entity, are no longer segregated, they can no longer carry themselves as privileged peculiarly and in all things through physical distance, and above all their attitude, through official and unofficial representation, is much more closely watched than before. We are sure that this fact, once it is grasped by a body of men that count their duty their life, will never be forgotten and that honor and dignity will go together.

W. H. BERRY, former state treasurer of Pennsylvania, was heard on Tuesday before the House currency committee at Washington, and his contribution to the money inquiry is interesting and important in view of the fact that he took a pronounced stand in favor of a financial policy that has been urged frequently upon Congress in these recent years, only to be as frequently rejected. Mr. Berry would have the national bank circulation based upon government, state and municipal bonds, to be surrendered to the national treasury as notes are issued, and made legal tender, having behind them a gold reserve of at least 20 per cent. Such a reserve, he believes, would be sufficient to meet every emergency. The national banks, presumably, might expand or contract their circulation according to their judgment or their pleasure, expansion, however, being regulated by the value of the bonds to be deposited to secure the circulation. Others have gone farther than Mr. Berry along this line. They would permit the national banks to issue notes based upon commercial paper, as well as securities of the conventional form. In fact, those who would move from, rather than toward, the central reserve or bank idea, prefer always to give more latitude to the individual banks in the matter of note circulation and less to any institution that might by any chance be enabled to dominate the finances of the country.

The present proponent strongly favors a wider diffusion of the money power. The existing banking laws, he holds, are responsible for the great accumulation of money in the reserve cities. Credit is restricted to the big institutions. The smaller banks cannot extend credit, because money that should flow into local channels is diverted. A money trust must necessarily result from the present tendency to the concentration of wealth. Going farther into detail, Mr. Berry holds that the reserves at present are only 8.2 per cent of the outstanding obligations of the banks, and that this condition is perilous. It results in an anomalous and unnatural situation. "We have too much credit for the cash in hand," he said, "and too little credit for the needs of the country."

Of course, behind the situation is the assurance of the high financiers that the welfare of the nation is receiving careful and constant attention, and to many this is sufficient. But the fact remains that even the banking interests of the nation, to say nothing of the depositors and borrowers, are far from being content to allow the present financial situation to continue indefinitely.

### Back to the Paper Expansion Remedy